Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,070—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 27 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLE'S
CONDENSED
MILK
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. -39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	......	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
3th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
0th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
7th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
0th ,,	OCEANA	6610	......	...
7th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
4th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
2nd ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
9th ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
2th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
9th ,,	MARMORA	10509	......	...
6th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, ymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting eamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the ARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE re 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of ssengers is called to the importance of having eir Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day sailing. All Passengers must attend at that ace at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the alth Officer of the Port, and no one will be lowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so amined and conveyed thence in the Company's nders. Special attention is directed to these gulations, which are imperative under the Venice nvention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the il Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, ually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the aits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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RINDLAY GROOM & CO.

SSAGES	Booked without charge.
RTHS	Carefully Selected.
NDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
GGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
SSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA IO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th July 1910
UBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1910
BALDUINO	4,580	G. Ronchi	15th Sept. 1910

ATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
ngle Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
turn Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at ples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. Class, Rs. 728 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the tion of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or e versa, and can break their Journey at any port route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from ste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1910.
	6,000	D. Moresco	17th Aug. 1910.
	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1910.

COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 INGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG

lls of lading for Mediterranean, Black rican Ports issued. lterations.

r particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

BAY AMERICAN LINE.

T SAILINGS MONTHLY.

KING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

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Agents.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

S. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 1st July, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 30th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 27th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th June, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	15th July 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	19th July 1910
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	29th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th August ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	25th ,, ,,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	16th Sept. ,,
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	30th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C F. Osborne	15th Oct. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th ,, ,,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	13th Nov. ,,
ELYSIA	6368	G. Mitchell	26th ,, ,,

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

s.s. Umsinga...4,500 Tons, Sailing about 23rd July 1910s
Fare.—Rs. 375.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)........................Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)........................Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45

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Calcutta.
Hongkong.
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Hankow.

Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.

San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL....................................£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..............................£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong

Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
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Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka

Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

AN OPEN LETTER.

Sir,

IN the repairing section of the watch trade in India, it will be found that there are very few workmen who have any idea how to treat a high class watch. Repairs to a first class watch should be carried out with equal skill to that exercised in its original construction and for this a really skilled worker is necessary.

A large majority of the public, owing to the great craving for cheapness and lack of appreciation of good workmanship, has encouraged considerably the output of much rubbish in watches which finds its way to an alarming extent into this country. It is only necessary to take up a newspaper, chiefly those which circulate amongst the uninformed, to find many attractively drawn up advertisements full of promises of perfection in watches which are offered for sale at anything fifteen annas each and upwards—and there are some who carry a cheap watch and praise it only by way of justification for carrying it. There is also a class of dealer who leaves off at the selling of a cheap watch and declines to spend time in repairing it.

The average person who engages in any craft profession or business considers it from two aspects : first, his inclination or liking for any particular occupation; second, the financial rewards which such occupation can derive. It is so also with the watch-repairer and constructor. We maintain that in the repairing department of the cheap watch trade as it at present stands, the prospects of monetary rewards are becoming chimerical, as the trade of selling a watch at 10 Rupees and undertaking by guarantee to keep it in order for 25 years does not only not offer attractions for intelligent labour but is destroying all ambition in the advancement of the study of horological science. Competing as we have always done for quality and not for bazaar prices, we have always employed experienced workmen only, men who are capable of taking up and handling successfully the finest and most complicated movements in a watch or clock.

We believe the reasoning section of the public for whom we cater in this direction will appreciate this policy. The slightly extra cost for such work will, we guarantee, be more than compensated for by absolute reliability.

This year at our Poona Branch, we are again offering European skilled labour in our Watch repairing department. Our advice, to all owners of good Watches, is to bring them to us for intelligent and skilled attention.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks ; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

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FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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RETREADING
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REPAIRING WORKS,
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ALL THE LATEST
DUNLOP MACHINERY.

Send along your **OLD TYRES** and have them made AS NEW under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
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GRAHAMS BUILDINGS,
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THE BEST SUBSTITUTE
FOR
TURPENTINE.

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Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S Africa.

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FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.
ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR.
And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

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TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "ASSAYE," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS & COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

OFFICES TO LET.

LARGE AIRY FLOOR, well lighted on all sides and renovated throughout. About 6,400 square feet. Rent Rs. 550 p.m. inclusive of taxes. 2nd floor over THACKER & CO., LTD., (to whom apply).

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the AGENTS and MASTER of BARQUE "RADIANT" will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS INCURRED by the crew.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
J. A. BRANDON,
Attorney,
Agents for Barque "Radiant."
Bombay, June 9th, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

rice List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY. SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6	8	2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4	12	2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4	8	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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Comic, Pathetic and Dramatic Items.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
THE DERBY,
A MAGNIFICENT FILM.
By General Request

We are showing his late Majesty KING EDWARD'S

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Positively The Last Three nights on which this splendid film will be shown.

PRIZE SHOW ON SUNDAY,
When One GOLD WATCH and Two SILVER WATCHES will be given away at the 7 p.m. Session.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
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CALCUTTA
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FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
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MALACCA,
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Shownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

WE want Good AGENTS for Unoccupied Territory. Applications invited and Splendid opening for trained men. Apply NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE OFFICE, 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

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"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅛d. to 1s. 4 31/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 25,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to the ascertained on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, almira, cupboard, chest of drawers, Chubb's safe on stand, phonographs.

1 cottage piano by Trantwien.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Liladhar Sunderji Roysampat and others, traded as Liladhar and Co., Insolvents:—Office tables, chairs, cupboards, book stands, electric hanging fans, table fans, clock, iron safe, screens, Romeo typewriter duplicator, Oliver typewriter, Comptometers, Computers, Copying Press, &c.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS AND SILVER POTS.

Suit No. 1 of 1910.
Parmanand Soorsing
vs.
Tricumdas Hirjee and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

Diamond and emerald earring, tanmania, pearl bangles, damni, mala, har, vali, kada, sekla, vanqia, toolsipatra, vank, etc.

Gold vank, gajra, sankli, har, kanthi, bangles, sankli, falka, sankli, chandan, choodi, kada, goonga, patli, Jav, Mohonmalia, Chandan, kanthi, badami bangles, etc.

Silver handa, vatka, kalasia, kadla, athasia, langar tray, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is now on view at the office of the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of Stock in Trade of Dubash and Co. in Meadow Street, Fort.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of The Estate of Perozshaw R. Dubash and another, traded as Dubash and Co., Messrs. CRAWFOOD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 1st July at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.) at the above mentioned place the following goods :—

Gold and silver ware such as rings, bracelets, watch guards, buttons, mirrors, spoons, pencils, umbrella and stick handles and the fancy presentation goods, such as dressing bags, writing cases, Dateracks, jewel boxes, lady's work boxes, leather money purses and cigarette cases, lady's hand-bags and purses, toys of various sorts in large stock, Baba Carts, Baba Motor-cars with hoods, rocking horses, crickets, bats and stumps and a large variety of bird and parrot cages and shop furniture such as cupboards, show cases, writing table and chairs, Zoonda Cupboard, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Landed Property at Kala Chawki Road or Chinchpoogly.

Under instrucsions from the Transferee of Mortgage, Messrs. CRAWFOOD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY the 3rd day of July, 1910, at 5 p. m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Bai Aishabai, widow of Haji Mahomed Moosa, Ahmed Haji Mahomed, and Cassim Haji Mahomed the following valuable landed property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 421½ square yards, or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or dwellinghouses, standing thereon, situate at Kala Chawki Road or Chinchpoogly, out-side the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land, Revenue under No. 767 and being a portion of a land bearing New Survey No. 1/2519 and 1/2525 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "E" Ward Nos. 6371 and 8372, Street Nos. 19 and 21 and bounded on the East by the property of Oomabai, wife of Pundlik Ganesh, on the west by the property of Motiram Dayaram, on the North by the passage and on the South by the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulji and Khambata, Solicitors for the Transferee, at their office in Church Gate Street, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFOOD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 11th July 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, the effects of the late Mr. L. A Henriques, consisting of silver watch and chain and a few articles of furniture, cotton and woollen wearing apparels utensils and other sundries, also Re: Late Kashibai:—A lot of gold and silver ornaments.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of a deceased Parsee gentleman, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at "Bellairs," Chinchpoogly Hill, opposite Kala Chowky, surplus furniture, etc., such as drawingroom sofas and chairs, cupboards, sideboards, blackwood dining tables, marble top round tables, hanging globe lamps, gilted pier glasses, with tables, one English chiming clock, by French Royal Exchange, London, blackwood single and double bedsteads, brass bedsteads, hanging 8 lights chandeliers, and argand lamps, garden benches, one iron fireproof safe with Climax detector lock, E. Coterill's patent, one English rubber-tyred bycycle wheels, landaulette, by T. H. Gill, London, one rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office, and opposite the National Bank of India, Ltd., on account of the concerned very valuable and handsome artistic made household furniture, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, table and hall lamps, drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets and cabinet ornaments, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, teapoys, screens, pier tables, corner cabinets, revolving top writing tables, jardiniers, office chairs, one English fireproof iron safe on stand, by "Chatwood," single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, card-tables, partition screens, ice box, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1910.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of 25 Tons New Delhi White Wheat.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 27th inst, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the godown of Messrs. Gordhandas Ruttonsy & Co. bearing Port Trust No. 6 and Municipal No. 18 between Surat Street and Musjid Bunder Road, in H. Gully of Ryan Market, by order of Mr. Hurdyal Kedarmull and on account and at the risk of Madan Gopal Chandrattan.

25 Tons New Delhi white wheat.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods removed within two days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 1.)

FROM 1st to 30th JUNE.

DUTCH HAVANAS.

		Rs.	a.
Prima Vera	per 50	6	8
El Balcon	„ 50	5	0
La Silvera	„ 50	4	8
La Crema	„ 50	4	0

The above are the same quality as our El Aliento, but only differ in size and shape.

		Rs.	a.
Spotted Dogs, Neuberg's	per 50	3	8
Spotted Dogs, Merriman's	„ 100	8	0
La Zenobia, Spotted	„ 100	7	8
La Simpatica	„ 100	6	0

The above smoke dry during the Rains and are much in Demand all the year round.

Up-country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

☞ TRIAL SOLICITED, SATISFACTION ASSURED.

CIGAR MERCHANTS, TOBACCONISTS, **D. MERWAN & CO.,** MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.

SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.
OUR SPECIALITY.

Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.

SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION

For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to Its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded.	£4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rates £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE.

A NEW MOTOR LAUNCH, 23'×6'; 7-9 H.P. Apply Steam Ship, "HIMALAIA," Prince's Dock.

WANTED.

LARGE PRINTING and PUBLISHING FIRM of long standing and high reputation are desirous of extending their business and are prepared to appoint energetic REPRESENTATIVES in Bombay and vicinity. Small salary and good commission. Only men able to furnish security and sound references need apply. Apply in first instance to "ALPHA," care of Manager of this Paper.

WANTED:—Supervisors for STONE QUARRY work, and general assistants in Department, six good men of experience. Must know a little English, but Hindi well, and perfect in taking out quantities. ONLY KUCHHI and GUJRATI men by caste need apply. Salary from Rs. 40 to 75 P-M. according to qualification. Address No. 1060, "Bombay Gazette Press," Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS for Investment in Building.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY a Bhat Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 459 of 1900.
Damoderdas Vendravendas and others...Plaintiffs
vs.
Bavidas Vendravandas and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Vishnu Krishna Bhatvadekar, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the direction contained in an order made in the above suit on the 23rd day of August, 1909 Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immovable following property on the date mentioned against the lot.

LOT No. 4.
Property at Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi.

SALE THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of June 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
At Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of Musjid Bunder Doongree St., outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 829, 107 and New Nos. 65, 67, Old Survey No. 100, and New Survey No. 2799, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Street Nos. 401 and 407 and bounded as follows, i.e.:—On or towards the East by the Chinch Bunder Road; on or towards the West by the Doongree Street; on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Manakjee Mancherjee Choksee and on or towards the South by the property of Ranchor Virji and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Receiver tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Dewan, Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office in Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th June, 1910.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

'CLAN MACKENZIE' SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commo
is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable
Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railw
Steamship Companies, Hotels & C
all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Stre
„ D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(of very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 6

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRAN
(Used at the Principal Clubs and M
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... R

Sole Agents for India:—
CROFT MODY & C
BOMBAY.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & C
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
Messrs. DENISON & C
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBA GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 24.

The Homeward mails of 11th June arrived at Brindisi afternoon of 23rd.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 9-16—1-4
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25·18 1-2—0-1
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 98 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20·44—0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 11-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence....	... 24 11-16 —1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Dull.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 63 3-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. (Bank buying rate).	1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-10	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 95 1-2unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 1-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	2 3-8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	......
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 1-2 +1-8
Do. of day market loans	... 2 7-8—3-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	......
Gold coin to Bombay ...	£	30,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	10,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Bombay	Rs.	20,000 at 1-4
Bills on Calcutta	Rs.	10,000 at 1-4
Transfer Madras	Rs.	at 1 4 1-32

MANCHESTER, June 24.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ...	3,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	...... „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	58 „
Do. day's Imports	......
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	... Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	... Quiet.
Mid Americans	... 8·05
Egyptian F. G. F.	... 12 5-8

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
Cotton Delivery	7·56	7·46	7·16
	—1	—1	—1
Mid Uplands	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
	6·75	6·57	6·48
G. O. C.	—1	unchgd	unchgd
	D.-J.	J.F.	F.-M.
Liverpool	6·45	6·43	6·43
	+1	unchgd	+1

Sales increased yesterday by 1,000 bales.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 1-4
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-8

NEW YORK, June 24.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	3,000
Do Last year	5,680
Do. Exports to Great Britain	......
Do. Exports to Continent	......

Futures at New York ....
July 15·08+ 6
Do at New York ....
Oct. 12·48+ 2
Declined owing to commission house liquidation and advanced on bullish week end figures.

Spot Cotton at New York...	... 15·95—18
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	... 8 5-16+1/16
Demand Bills	...4·86 1-8unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 1/2 —1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 7-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	...July 14·75+ 2
Do. at New Orleans ...	... Oct. 12·42+ 2
	bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U.S.Ports	23,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	29,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	26,000
Do. Exports to Japan	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	... 302,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	... 187,000

LONDON, June 24.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Khandeish	... 6
F G Khandeish	... 6 4-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F....	6 14-32.
Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.	
Months—June-July.	
Fair Coconada C. I. F. London	... 5 24-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London	... 5 28-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London	... 5 18-32
Cotton Stock in London ...	...12,260 bales.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 1-4
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 32 7-8
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.— ...

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 41
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.— ......
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 39 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 36 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 61
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 10 Sellers.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 17 9
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers... ...	... £ 66 1-4
Yellow Metal	... d 5 15-16

ARRIVALS.

"Rinaldo".

BOMBAY, June 25.

EXCHANGE.

There is no change to report. The market opened at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T., 1s. 4d. for D. D. and 3 months' sight credits 1s. 4 5-32d.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 5-32d.
„ „ Forward ...	... 1s. 4 3/16d.Aug.
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 9/32d
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	... 169 3/4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 138
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 132 3/4
„ Shanghai ...	... 177 1/2
„ Japan ...	... 150 3/4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business was done to-day at 95-6.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 24-11-16 and New York was 1-8 down at 53 1-2.

Business in silver was done at Rs. 72-6, but London prices being low and private advices reporting market dull, the local market was easier and price declined by 2 annas and closed at Rs. 72-4. Business of 30 to 40 slabs is reported.

Gold market was quiet but firm. Demand being fair price advanced by 3 pies. Prices for sovereigns remained unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	7	0
97 Chintu	23	8	0
National Bank	24	7	9
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
English Gold	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	4	0
117 Penny	72	3	0
Local per tola	0	11	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	4	0
Second do	72	8	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Quiet. London quotations were unchanged. There being good demand price advanced by 1-2 to 1 anna.

Rapeseed :—Firm. London quotation was 3d. up, demand was moderate and price advanced by 1 anna.

Wheat :—Weak. Local market dull and no business doing.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Poppyseed, Mowraseed and Groundnuts :—Quiet. Business very limited and prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 7
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 10 4
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... „ 6 4
Yellow do. ...	... „ 6 9
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 6 12
Poppyseed ...	... „ 9 10
Castorseed ...	... „ 37 to 38
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 6 11
Maize	... „ 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... „ 42 to 43
Mustardseed ...	... „ 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 41 to 52
Khandesh Howri ... Gulburga do. ... Kalbur do. ... Itarsi do. ...	„ 49 to 51
White Gin, Bold 95/5 Do. do do 85/15 Do. do. do. 75/25... Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 45 to 48
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... Do. do. 85/15...	„ 42 to 43
Gin, Black Beaver ... Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 42 to 44
Gin Red Khandwa ... Do. Meggi ...	„ 44 to 46
Do. Yellow Hinganghat Do. do. Secunderabad Do. do. Gujarat	„ 49 to 52
Do. Black Kutni Do. Ahmedabad...	„ 41 to 42
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... „ 31 to 32
Hard Red... ...	... „ 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	... „ 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 24th June :—

Wheat	4,618 cwts
Linseed	1,983 „
Rapeseed	2,386 „
Gingellyseed	177 „
Poppyseed	752 „
Groundnuts..	5 „
Castorseed...	1,407 „
Rice	844 „
Myrabollams.	1,221 „
Cottonseed	1,473 „
Mowraseed...	1,003 „
Gram	853 „
Joowar	...... „
Maize	...... „

SPININGS.

Petits are quoted Rs. 2,880 for July and Rs. 2,890.

David's	393 12 to395
Swadesh	1,140
Kohinoor	700
Currimbhoy	980
Framji Petit's	1,720
Sholapur...	4,220
City	720
Crescent...	81 1-4
Southern Maratha	189
Century...	212 1-2
Western	375

COTTON.

The Colaba cotton market.—Last Saturday Liverpool was 1 point down and 1 point up and New York was unchanged. There was a moderate demand from exporters and mills, and prices for ready declined by Rs. 2 to 3. The opener was 1 point down and prices for Broach new crop were dull and declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. Business in Broach new crop opened at Rs. 284-8 and closed at Rs. 283.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	Japan T Co	...Broach	... 305
200	Currimbhai Mills	...Sanawad	... 249
200	do	...Khandwa	... 245
150	Volkart Bros	...Broach	... 297
500	Bombay Co	...Bengal	... 253
100	Alliance Mills	...Chandcor	... 290
100	Glade & Co	...Broach	... 302
100	Victoria Mills	...Anjar	... 285
100	Bussan M K	...Multan	... 270
200	Petit Mills	...Comptah	... 307
200	do	...Bagalkot	... 303
100	D Karanee & Co	...Sawgin	... 305

	Rs.
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...	256
„ F Good ...	244
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...	272
„ F Good ...	260
Sind Punjab Fine ...	272
„ F Good ...	260
Khandesh Fine ...	270
„ F Good ...	260
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine ...	283
„ F Good ...	273
Akola Khangaum Fine ...	281
„ F Good ...	271
Amraoti Fine ...	281
„ F Good ...	271
Yeotmal Fine ...	288
„ F Good ...	278
Nagpore Fine ...	290
„ F Good ...	280
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...	295
„ F Good ...	285
Methia Fine ...	270
„ F Good ...	259
Broach Gin Fine ...	305
„ F Good ...	295
Sawginned Good ...	206
Coompta Ginned ...	303
Westerns „ ...	258
Do M G ...	288
FUTURES.	
Broach Good ...	283
Bengal F G ...	216

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 24th June :—

Khandeish	...... Bales.
Central India...	109 „
Barsi and Nagur	140 „
Berar	...... „
Central Provinces	21 „
Oomras...	270 „
Dholera	499 „
Broach...	83 „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	...... „
Westerns	655 „
Bengals (N' W. P.)... ...	...... „
Rajputana	104 „
Sind	...... „
Persian	...... „
Other Sorts	...... „
Total ...	1,611 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Quiet,
Estimated Sales	3,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

June—July	7·55 — 1
July—Aug.	7·46 Same.
Aug.—Sept	7·16 „
Sept.—Oct.	6·75 „
Oct.—Nov.	6·57 „
Nov.—Dec.	6·48 „
Dec.—Jan.	6·45 „
Jan.—Feb.	6·43 „
Feb.—Mar.	6·43 „

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21 28 35 42	Rs.53 8
	56 63 70 77 84	„ 53 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	„ 44 4a „ 44 8b

Tin Ingots.	„ 48 12
Spelter S M ... M M ... J ... G ...	„ 18 4
Georgahutte	„ 22 8
Copper Ingots K S	„ 48 0
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	„ 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	„ 46 0

a German, b English

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, June 24.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
1 Case ...		3,750	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin, Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin, Rs.
398 Bars ...	7,50,000	...	...
77 do ...	1,51,000	...	...
1 Case ...	...	750	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
National Bank of India ...	Salsette	London
Comptoir National D. E. de Paris...	do	do
A A Rahim	Hemayun	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 23rd June 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	15	18,946
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	27	32,307

LONDON, June 25.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	... 82 9-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-19+0-1-2
Rentes 3 per cent	... 98 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20 43 1-2—0 1-2
Bar Silver Spot.	... 24 5-8—1-16
Do 2 months hence ...	... 24 5-8—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	... 63 3-8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	... 1-3-13 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	...£ 125,000 for South America
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 1-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 3/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	... ...
Interest day to day loans...	2 5-8+1-8
Do. of day market loans ...	2 3-4—1/8

MANCHESTER, June 25.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	2,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	......
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	......
Do. Day's Imports... ...	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Dull,	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Quiet,
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	... 8·05 unchgd
Egyptian F.G. F.	... 12 3/8—1-4

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7·56	7·46	7·16	6·76	6·58
Mid Uplands				+1	+1
G. O. C.		unchgd			
	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	
Liverpool	6·49	6·48	6·44	6·44	
	+1	+1	+1	+1	

NEW YORK, June 25.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	4,000
Do. Last year	4,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	18,000

Futures at New York ....
July 15·02— 5
Do at New York ....
Oct. 12·45 —3
Declined owing to favourable weather report and commission house liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York ...	15·10+ 5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/16 unchgd.
Demand Bills ...	... 4 86 1/4+1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 3-8 —1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	14 7-8 unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans	... July 14·78+3
Do. at New Orleans	... Oct. 12·32—4

LONDON, June 25.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	18,000
Do. Speculation	......
Do. Export	1,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	48,000
Do. Actual Export	4,000
Do. Import of the Week	51,000
Do. Stock	527,000
East Indian Total Sales	800
Do. Indian Speculation	200
Do. Indian Export	100
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	1,500
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	1,000
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	2,000
Do. Indian Stock.	42,000
American Afloat	70,000
Indian Afloat	16,000
Cotton Stock in London ...	... 12,260 bales.
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	1,820,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	256,000
Do. Quantity in Sight ...	... 13,080,000

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 3-4
„ „ months, June-July.
„ „ Antwerp.
„ „ Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 32 7/8
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Buyers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 41 1-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellersetc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 39 1/2
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 36 1-4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers,etc.—Sellers.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 61
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp..
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9-11 1/4 Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags. 17-9
Months of Shipment.—July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	— £ 66 1-4
Yellow Metal	— d 5 15-13

The British Acting-Consul at Stockholm reports that, according to the Swedish Press, an enginer has invented a reversible turbine. When the turbine was exhibited recently, the axle stopped instantaneously and equally instantaneously was reversed. The reversal is caused by the direct effect of the steam on the turbine wheel without couplings, and can be caused by turning a wheel placed, in the case of a ship, on the steering bridge or other suitable place on board. It is claimed that the Fagerstrom turbine can be used with advantage in locomotives, locomobiles and heavy automobile drays, but its special purpose is for ships. Its secrecy lies in its reversibility, and in the ability to make the speed of the propeller axle independent of that of the turbine axle. The inventor claims that the adoption of his patent will reduce the weight of the engines carried by ships since, owing to the power of reversing one turbine can be used in the place of two hitherto carried.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANTZ.—June 22, at Allahabad, to Mr and Mrs Brantz, a son.

HOGAN.—June 8, at Ywama House, Insein, the wife of M Hogan, of a daughter.

WOOTTON.—June 9, at Maymyo, the wife of Mr W J G Wootton, of a daughter.

WAREHAM.—June 16, at Lucknow, the wife of T G Wareham, Railway Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CROSBY—KIDDLE.—June 15. at St. Mary's Cathedral, Rangoon, by the Very Rev. Father E Luce, Mary Maud Victoria, youngest daughter of Captain T Kiddle, to Vernon Bernard, eldest son of G B Crosby.

DEATHS.

JOHN.—June 10, at Mogul Street, Rangoon, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr E John, British Burma Press. Aged 16 years 7 months and 12 days.

KELLY—June 18. at Grey Castle, Mussoorie, Charles Norman Kelly, the second darling son of the late Chas R Kelly and Bride, his wife, aged 35 years and 11 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 0-22m., 1-18a.; Low water, 6-19m. 7-21a.

Bombay Third Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30 a.m.

Legislative Council Meeting, Poona, noon.

Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 7 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40 p.m.

Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. V. A., Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Maxim : "Riches amassed in haste will diminish : but those collected by hand, and little by little, will multiply."

Notice to Jurymen.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-day, Monday, at 10-30 o'clock a. m.

Lecture at the Theosophical Hall.—Mr. K. Narayen Svami will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society, 21, Hornby Road, Fort, this (Monday) evening at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) Subject :—"Shri Krishna." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be seserved for ladies.

Death by Suffocation.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a newly-born female child, which was found dead off Parel Road. The body was found with a piece of cloth tied in two knots round the neck, and the month stufled with rags. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to suffocation, but that there was no evidence to show at whose hands the child came to death.

SIR CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, BART.

Congratulations from the Khoja Community.

The following leading members of the Ismaili Khoja Community under Mukhi Peerbhoy Rahim's leadership (their President Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Mahmedbhai Ravji being absent), gathered at Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim's to congratulate him on the title of Baronetcy conferred upon him by H. M. the King Emperor on the occasion of his birthday. Amongst those present were :—Mr. Peerbhoy Rahim (Mukhi), Mr. Jafferbhoy Pardhan (Kamadia), Mr. Jafferbhoy Rattancy (Secretary), Mr. Jummabai Sherrif, Mr. Alarakhiabhoy Jivraj, Mr. Rahimtullabhoy Dewjee, Mr. Janmahmodbhoy Somjee, Mr. Laljeebhai Divraj, Mr. Sumarbhoy Sivjee, Mr. Nenseybhoy Nathoo, Mr. Hajeebhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Rahimbhoy Jenulabedin and Mr. Jugseebhoy Visram.

After Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim had received the congratulations, Mukhi Peerbhoy Rahim presented him with a handsome bouquet and a garland of flowers.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The new programme drew crowded houses on Saturday and Sunday last, and this is not to be wondered at, looking at the many fine comic, pathetic, dramatic and other items which it contains. His late Majesty King Edward's "Funeral" will be shown at all the sessions on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, and those who could not see it on the last occasion should not miss this opportunity. It is positively the last time that this film will be shown on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next. It is owing to a general and widely expressed desire among the public that the Management are giving the amusement-loving public of Bombay this opportunity of seeing the film, and crowded houses are expected at each exhibition.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Glasgow," June 24.

The Ellerman Line s. s. "City of Glasgow," arrived from Liverpool on the 24th instant with the following passengers :—

Barucha, Lieut R H	Norman, Mr M G
Jarman, Mr G E	Pocock, Mr H F
Jarman, Mrs	Rodrigues, Dr N
Mouncey, Mr J	Rodrigues, Mrs

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents,

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DWARKADASS LIFE POLICY.

Barrister's Suit Dismissed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod has disposed of the suit filed by Vishvanath Parbhuram Vaidya, Barrister-at-Law, against the London and Lancashire Assurance Company and Mulraj Khatao, for a declaration that he had a charge or lien on the policy issued by the first defendant-company on the life of the late Dwarkadass Dharamsey in respect of Rs. 75,000 and that he was entitled to receive the moneys of the policy and the profits accrued due thereon and to appropriate the same in part payment of the sum of Rs. 75,000 and interest and for a declaration that the second defendant had not acquired any right, title or interest in or to the policy and the amount payable thereunder under the alleged assignment referred to in the plaint and that such assignment, if made, was not binding on the plaintiff and that the first defendant-company might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 30,000 being the amount payable under the policy and all profits and other moneys accrued due thereon with interest and costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, Acting Advocate General, and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, appeared for the second defendant ; Mulraj, the first defendant-company, did not appear.

The facts of this case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, said that the plaintiff in this case had monetary dealings with the late Dwarkadass Dharamsey. In 1904 there was a balance of about Rs. 9,000 due to the plaintiff on current account. The plaintiff also accommodated Dwarkadass by signing notes in favour of the Bank of Bombay to the extent of Rs. 50,000 and in order to secure himself obtained a deposit of shares from Dwarkadass. In November 1904 Dwarkadass substituted two policies on his life, one in the London and Lancashire Assurance Company and the other in the New York Assurance Company in substitution of the share certificates. The plaintiff had not given any notice to the Insurance Companies that he held these policies as security for the liabilities incurred by him on behalf of Dwarkadass Dharamsey. On the 28th August Dwarkadass committed suicide. After the death of Dwarkadass the plaintiff discovered that Dwarkadass had assigned these two policies to the second defendant Mulraj Khatav who claimed that he had a legal estate in the policies in priority to the claim of the plaintiff.

His Lordship was concerned in this case with only one of these policies the Rs. 30,000 policy in the London and Lancashire Insurance Company. After giving the circumstances under which Mulraj obtained a claim on these policies, his Lordship said that the dispute was between the defendant who had a legal estate in the policy and the plaintiff who had an equitable charge on the policy without having given notice to the Company that the policies had been deposited with him as security. The well-known principle therefore applied to this case that an owner of a legal estate had priority over an equitable mortgage, unless it could be shown that he had had notice of the prior equitable charge or that there were any circumstances which put him on notice to enquire whether there was any such prior charge. His Lordship remarked that owing to his not having given notice to the Company, he enabled Dwarkadass to deal with the policies as if they were still his own. Therefore on the contest between the owner of the legal estate and the prior equitable mortgage as nothing had been proved to put the owner of the legal estate on enquiry and as it had not been proved that he had notice of the prior equitable charge, it followed that the owner of the legal estate must succeed.

The plaintiff's suit was accordingly dismissed and a declaration in favour of the second defendant was made with all costs.

RIGHTS OF MORTGAGEES.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod heard the suit of Jiwanbai, widow of Bomanji Shapurji Chothia against Manordass Luchmondass and others in which the plaintiff prayed for a decree of Rs. 17,397 against the seventh and eighth defendants and a decree of Rs. 2,20,395 against the fourth, fifth and sixth defendants with costs or in default of payment, the right to redeem the mortgaged properties mentioned in the plaint might be fore-closed and the plaintiff placed in possession of the same or that the premises might be sold and the proceeds applied in and towards the payment of the amounts and if such proceeds be insufficient for the payment in full the first three defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the amount of deficiency.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji Rustim and Colab, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. D. J. Desai appeared for the second defendant ; Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. Tarachand, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjishaw and Soonderdass appeared for the seventh defendant ; Mr. C. J. Shortt with the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Noble, appeared for the eighth defendant the other defendants; did not appear.

Before reading the plaint and the written statement Mr. Jinnah said that the dispute was with regard to the seventh and eighth defendants only. In due course he would put in the correspondence between the parties to show that the defendants 1 to 6 did not contest this suit. He then read the plaint and the written statement.

The plaint stated that prior to May 1890 the eighth defendant, Pandu Powshia Govind, was in his own right well entitled and possessed of an individual one-fourth share in certain immoveable properties situated at Naigaum and to an undivided one-fourth share in the rent and reversion in a certain other immoveable property at Dadar subject to a lease granted by the owners thereof. The plaintiff as the executive of the will of the late Bomenji Shapurji Chothia, claimed the rights of foreclosure of sale as sub-mortgage of the eighth defendant's shares in the properties as against the first three defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the late Vithaldass Ramdass who was the head first mortgagee thereof. The seventh defendant was the subsequent mortgagee of the eighth defendant's shares in the abovementioned properties. The plaintiff also claimed rights of foreclosure of sale as the first mortgage of a third property as against the first three defendants representing the late Vithaldass Ramdass who held that property as the owner in fee thereof. The fourth and fifth defendants were the executors of the will of the late Mr. J. N. Tata who had been and the sixth defendant was the successive puisne or subsequent sub-mortgagees respectively of the interest of Vithaldass Ramdass as head mortgagee of the Naigaum properties and successive puisne or subsequent sub-mortggaees of the third property mentined above. The particulars of the nature and extent of the rights of the parties were briefly as follows:—By a mortgage dated May 1890, the eighth defendant mortgaged his share in the Naigaum and Dadar properties to Maneckchand Hirachand and Panachand Hirachand as security for Rs. 1,000 advanced to him, the same to be redeemed in May 1892; by another mortgage, dated July 1894, and a further charge, dated February 1895 the eighth defendant created further mortgages of his shares in the Naigaum and Dadar properties in favour of Kashinath Vishvanath for loans of Rs. 2,000 and 1,000 respectively, the same to be repaid to Kashinath in July 1895 and February 1896 respectively; by another mortgage, dated August 1901, the eighth defendant created a third mortgage of his shares in the Naigaum and Dadar properties in favour of the seventh defendant for Rs. 5,009 the same to be repaid to them in October 1901 ; by a deed of transfer, dated July 1895, Maneckchand Hirachand and Panachand Hirachand and by another deed of transfer, dated October 1895 Kashinath Vishvanath conveyed and assigned to Girdhardass Ganshamdass all their respective mortgage rights or interests as mortgagees of the eighth defendant's shares for Rs. 1,598 and Rs. 3,3[illegible] respectively; Girdhardass Ganshamdass was the agent and nominee of Vithaldass Ramdass who was beneficially interested as the assignee by the purchase of the rights comprised in the deeds and transactions above referred to.

The plaintiff, therefore, submitted that Vithaldass Ramdass thus became, by virtue of the assignments, entitled to all the rights and interests of the mortgagees Maneckchand Hirachand, Hirachand Panachand and Kashinath Vishvanath by a mortgage deed, dated June 1897 and further charge, dated April 1900, all the right, title and interest of Vithaldass Ramdass in the Naigaum and Dadar properties and the right, title and interest of the third property above referred to were mortgaged to the plaintiff for the respective sums of Rs. 130,000 and Rs. 32,500, the same to be repaid with interest in June 1898 and April 1901 respectively. The plaintiff was informed that the late Mr. J. N. Tata by a mortgage, dated January 1899, and the sixth defendant Mr. H. A. Wadia by a mortgage of a subsequent date had successively become mortgagees of the above mentioned properties of Vithaldass Ramdass, there was now due to the plaintiff from the estate of Vithaldass Ramdass the aggregate sum of Rs. 2,22,395. The eighth defendant had committed default in redeeming his share from the first defendant and there was now due from the eighth defendant to the estate of Vithaldass Ramdass Rs. 17,397.

The plaintiff, therefore, prayed as above stated.

The seventh defendant, in his written statement, said that the plaintiff had misjoined different causes of action against different defendants and the suit as framed was not maintainable. He denied that the eighth defendant had mortgaged his share in the Naigaum property to the Panachand's and said that the plaintiff was entitled to proceed against the Dadar property only in respect of that mortgage. He further stated that he had no concern with the third property and the mortgage thereof to the plaintiff and submitted that he had been unnecessarily and vexatiously joined as defendant in a suit involving questions between the plaintiff and the first defendant with regard to that property. He submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to a foreclosure decree against him and said that the Naigaum and Dadar properties were valuable properties and would, if sold, produce enough to pay all claims against them including those of the plaintiff and himself. He, therefore, prayed that these proporties might be sold and out of the balance of the sale proceeds he might be paid the sum of Rs. 2,715 with interest. He also asked for costs.

The eighth defendant, in his written statement, denied the plaintiff's rights for a foreclosure decree in respect of tne Naigaum and Dadar properties. He denied the main allegations of the plaint as against him and contended that the plaintiff had misjoined causes of action and the suit as framed was not maintainable. He submitted that the plaintiff was not entitled to a forclosure decree against him.

The hearing of the case was adjourned.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod will preside at the Third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court this morning.

The following cases have been committed for trial :—

Gunpat Krishna Nigoot, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, for theft in a building.

Rahimbux Sadu, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastur, for biting off a woman's nose.

Sadulla Mahomed, committed by Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for house-breaking by night.

Ratibai, woman, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for attempting to murder and attempting to commit suicide.

Jiwa Bhica, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for attempt to murder.

Dansing Dewsing, committed by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, for murder.

Mahomed Sultan, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for theft.

Ramchandra alias Baboo Yessue, committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for criminal breach of trust and forgery.

Mahomed Hussein; committed by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, for theft.

Bhima Dharnia, committed by Mr. J. H. Bhabha, for house-breaking and theft.

Abdul Karim Peer Mahomed, committed by Mr. J. H. Bhabha, for attempt to commit an assault on a girl.

Ramdayal Mohanlal, Nanoo Kalso, Lachman Gopal, Owsan Matadin and Baghunandan Shivdayal, committed by Mr. J. H. Bhabha, for murder and house-breaking by night.

Avadbehari Shivdas, committed by Mr. J. H. Bhabha, for murder.

Anjan Bhuja, committed by Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, for attempt at mischief by fire.

Four Arabs committed by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, for cheating the Administrator-General.

THE PRESS ACT.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision regarding the declaration presented by Mr. Pirojshaw Dinshaw Mukadam on Thursday last as publisher of a Gujerati monthly magazine called the "Dnyan Wardhak" published in Bombay. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, on behalf of the applicant, submitted that the magazine was a harmless one and that therefore the applicant should not be called upon to deposit a security.

His Worship said that the security was dispensed with.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Mahomed Ibrahim Alisaheb and Girdhar Khersad with having in their possession twelve and thirteen grains of cocaine respectively without a license. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo three days' simple imprisonment and the second accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 16, or in default to undergo three days' simple imprisonment.

A scheme to settle 30,000 British people in Victoria, Australia, will shortly be put into operation by the local Government. A total of 130,000 acres of agricultural land in settled districts will be sold on terms running over 31 1-2 years, and the applicants will have 80 per cent. of their passage money advanced repayable in five years. The land is within 150 miles of Melbourne and ready for the plough and the erection of houses and improvements.

The Lords of the Admiralty have approved of Engineer-Lieutenant P. C. W. Howe being lent for service as consulting engineer on the Headquarters Staff at Ottawa in connection with the organisation of the Canadian navy. Lieutenant Howe, who was appointed as Engineer-Lieutenant in 1898, passed the special course of the Royal School of Naval Architecture and Royal Naval College at Greenwich. He obtained the £50 Whitworth Exhibition in 1892, and £60 National Scholarship in the following year.

Get Relief Quickly.

A twisted ankle, a sprained wrist, a strained muscle—these are things that demand relief in a hurry. And that is just why thousands who are liable to these mishaps always keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm close at hand.

There is absolutely nothing equal to it for soothing the tortured nerves and wrenched, wrecked muscular tissues, putting Nature in position to restore the injured member to perfect condition.

Little's Oriental Balm should be in every household, in every workshop, and always at hand wherever there is a possibility of injury to muscle or joint. If applied at once it will save many a needless hour of suffering.

Be sure you get the Balm you ask for—Little's Oriental Balm, the kind that has cured aches and pains and strains and sprains for over twenty years—the kind that never fails.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

NEW

IMPERIAL HOTEL

FORT, BOMBAY.

MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED

Opposite the Stock Exchange

AND

Close to all Business Places and Railways.

Entirely rebuilt on the most approved sanitary principles after the Style of modern European Hotels, equipped throughout with Furniture and Fittings of the latest design, unrivalled for style, elegance and comfort matchless for Cuisine and Wines.

Each Room has a Bath attached.

TERMS RS. 3 PER DAY & UPWARDS!

The management have spared no pains or expense to make this Hotel in all respects unapproachable.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

FOUR

WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM

CAPITO BALM

(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE

(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE

TREZO TABLETS

(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches — acute or chronic headaches — sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are peedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

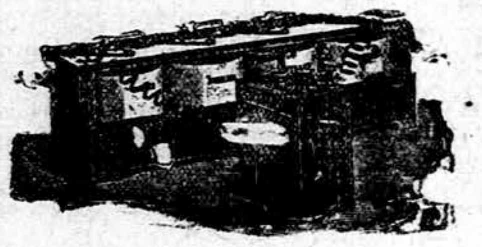
Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model, Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON. SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,

Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

Sal Hepatica

An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.

KEMP & Co. 7, Elphinstone Circle Bombay

BEYNON & Co 55 Esplanade Road

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 25.

Beme	1899	Barrand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
City of Glasgow	4179	Greenhorn	Killick Nixen & Co
Den of Ruthven	3110	Thomson	Killick Nixon & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Harport	2503	Lamb	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	Andrew Yuel & Co
Kintail	2252	Griffiths	......
Lhasa	950	McDearmid	M M & Co
Linga	951	Cutbush	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	McGonnell	T Morrison & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Oceana	3155	Ryder	W & A Graham & Co
Quirimba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Rehmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Strathden	2840	Mason	Shaw Wallace & Co
Sandsend	6480	Clark	W & A Graham & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewallin	P & O S N & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Lawada	3269	Lane	M M & Co
Cowao	3155	Falla	......
Gresham	2447	Thompson	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Chybassa	3991	Wadge	Antwerp	4-7	M M & Co
B Warturm	3127	Stephens	Hamburg	1 7	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Newby Hall	2341	Parker	Liverpool	5 7	Killick Nixon & Co
F Himalaia	3152	Scopinich	Hamburg	7 7	T Morrison & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gore	P Gulf	27 6	B & P S N & Co
N Crossby	2531	Wamsley	Middlesborough	1 7	W&A Graham & Co
O Harmonic	1826	Rai	Antwerp	1 7	W & A Graham & Co
P Gleneden	3018	Graham	Baltimore	29 6	R A Willis
Q Radiant	1845	Smart	Philadelphia	28 6	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	1 7	N Y Kaisha
2 Homayun	2154	Molony	Jeddah	28 6	B & P S N & Co
3 Magdala	3133	Limond	Rotterdam	2 7	J Mackintosh & Co
4 Budric	1613	Collinson	Aden	28 6	G Jewaji & Sons
5 Silesia	3317	Radonicich	Kobe	24 6	A L S N Co
6 Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	28-6	J Finlay & Co
7 China	3868	Bergugian	Trieste	28 6	A L S & Co
12&13 Oceana	3507	Bruce	London	2-7	P & O S N & Co
15 Fakhri	2555	Revill	Mauritius	30 6	B & H S N Co

H W P D

Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Karachi	24 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Indravati	513	Fakeera	M'Gea	25 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	28 6	Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Kintail s	Griffiths	Newport, Apr30
	Linga s	Cutbush	Karachi, June 23

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Devanha s	Powell	Aden
	Nuddea s	Logan	Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Salsette, for Aden.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer D. Balduino from Genoa left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Newby Hall s—3,125 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey; 57 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 88 bales wool, D Nagji and Co; 73 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 40 bales, G Gangadas.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—30 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 14 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 4 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 180 cwts deer horns, J M Rehmtoola; 60 cwts deer horns, H A Oomer; 54 cwts cubebs, G Suchedina and Co; 81 cwts old rubber, A H A Sahiwalla; 24 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 24 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—252 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

Bassano s—3,404 cwts myrabolams, W Beehar.

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Harmonic s—97 cwts myrabolams, W Beehar 1961 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas.

Chybassa s—2,015 cwts myrabolams, W Beehar; 2,000 cwts linseed, 500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Magdala s—150 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 60 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 1,961 cwts linseed, M Valabhdas.

FOR HAMBURG.

Himalaya s—550 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey; 175 cwts myrabollams, Kaliandas Bros.

Warturm s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co; 100 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed; 19 cwts clay, Warden and Co; 300 cwts turmeric, Bume and Reif; 801 cwts turmeric, Baur and Krause, 4,000 cwts bone pieces, Crofs Mody and Co; 21 cwts rubber waste and 34 cwts old rubber, S Smidt and Co; 55 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 200 bales cotton fly, J G Tadiwalla and Co, 35 bales cotton fly, T Canji.

FOR GENOA.

Newby Hall s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 8 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

Harmonic s—5,094 cwts linseed M Valabhdas.

FOR TRIESTE.

China s—290 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

China s—200 bales cotton and 4,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

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Bingo Maru s—570 cwt bone meal, R Kaderbhoy.

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Bingo Maru s—148 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton, Trading and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton, Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—510 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you allow us, the crew of the s. s. "Bassano," through the medium of your paper, to give our most sincere thanks to the Rev. W. Bernays, the Port Chaplain, for the good time he has given us during our stay in this port. The arranging of football matches and cricket and also the most enjoyable concerts we have had seemed to be no trouble to him so long as we were enjoying ourselves, so we think it only right that we should give him a vote of thanks. Wishing him every success in all his undertakings—Yours, etc.,

THE CREW, S.S. "BASSANO."

Bombay, June 24.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

Monday, 27th June, 1910.

INDIAN PRINCES AS PARLIAMENTARIANS.

THAT industrious and not very convincing essayist, Mr. S. M. Mitra, who, until a few years ago, practised as a pleader in the Nizam's capital and dabbled in local journalism, has an article in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review,* in which he proposes to translate some of the Indian Princes to the reformed House of Lords which is perhaps in process of evolution under the guidance of the Earl of Rosebery. This Bengali publicist has given us his convictions on a dozen problems which are puzzling much wiser heads than his. He has also written an historical novel on the Indian unrest, to which Sir George Birdwood has acted as sponsor, and a few months ago proclaimed that the presence of the German Consul on the Port Trust Board of Karachi was a menace to British interests, because it might be used for the acquisition of knowledge of a non-commercial character. We have not heard, however, that the Bombay Government have realised this danger by evicting the gentleman, erroneously referred to, from the Board, or that he has been asked to give assurances that he has no designs for the conversion of this flourishing seaport into a German stronghold in view of the advent of the Baghdad Railway to the Persian Gulf. Stated briefly, Mr. Mitra's present thesis is that some useful imperial occupation ought to be found for the subordinate rulers of India, and that the most appreciable direction this could assume would be the inclusion of a half a dozen of them, or their heirs-apparent, in the reformed Upper Chamber when the latter has been purged of a percentage of its useless hereditary legislators. Their nomination would rest with the Viceroy, and one objection which might be raised to the proposal is anticipated by the assurance that the position of the King-Emperor's representative "would not be materially affected by a few Princes proceeding annually to attend the session of the House of Lords, because as they will be chosen by him and their re-nomination would be with the same authority they would regard him as one whose displeasure is not lightly to be incurred." Touching this aspect of the proposition, it appears to us that the Government of India has already a plethora of independent critics in the Lower House without making additions to them in the hereditary sanctuary, where it is conceivable that they might raise debates on points of policy which would be embarrassing to both administrations. For there are several Princes who could not be omitted from the Viceroy's nominees who are known to possess strong views, which their emancipation from the guardianship of their Political Agents might encourage them to express at Westminster. The fear of admonition on their return to India, or the prospective loss of their seats, would certainly not act as preventives, while their relations with the Government of India, already sufficiently complicated as explained in Lord Minto's recent Udaipur speech, would receive a fresh addition which might cause much distraction in the Foreign Office.

These, however, are details which Mr. Mitra has not stopped to discuss, his object being to prove that the Princes are powerful and valuable units in the general Indian cohesion and that sufficient use is not made of their influence as pillars of the Empire; hence his proposition to convert a few of the principal of them into Lords' Temporal at Westminster. In support of the first clause of the suggestion he has strung together a number of quotations from recognised authorities which, divorced from their contexts, become quite plausible arguments, as since the days of Canning the question of associating the Princes with our scheme of government has periodically engaged official attention. But he has naturally failed to find any precedents for the remarkable proposition to transform some of them into British peers, as this is a solution which is a creation of his own originality. Mr. Mitra believes that the Chiefs would welcome the idea if a plebiscite of their opinions were taken, though it is extremely doubtful if his optimism in this respect is well-founded, as the travels of the majority of them are limited to the exchange of visits with the Viceroy and only the more adventurous cross the seas to acquire personal knowledge of the possibilities of Western civilization. Apart from the doubtful utility of the absenteeism which their admission to the peerage would encourage, there is the question of cost, which would be very considerable as a six or eight months' residence in London, on the scale which an Indian prince regards as commensurate with his dignity, would absorb lakhs of rupees that might be more usefully employed in advancing the prosperity of his people.

For these and a score of equally cogent reasons that might be arrayed against it, Mr. Mitra's proposition must be docketed as *non possumus,* but its rejection is no cause for supposing that nothing can be done to make amends for our neglect of a factor which, if properly used, would be a valuable auxilary to our administration. To do this it is not necessary to expatriate a few Princes to Westminster, where the political atmosphere is not always conducive to clear thinking and speaking, for we can elicit their opinions and advice upon matters regarding which they have a right to be consulted without taking them away from their Governments or encouraging them to make costly and unprofitable pilgrimages to London. For reasons which we need not discuss on the present occasion the proposal to weld the Princes into an Advisory Council has, for the present, been abandoned as impracticable, but in one of his despatches written after this conclusion was reached, Lord Minto stated his intention of seeking their views, by corresponding with them upon questions in which they were equally interested with the rest of India and might be able to offer good counsel. A commencement was made in this direction a few months ago when the Viceroy circularised the Princes on the seditious movement "with a view to mutual co-operation against a common danger." This was the first occasion since the assumption of the government by the Crown on which the subordinate rulers have been openly associated with State affairs and the results placed before the public. It is impossible to peruse the blue-book containing this correspondence without arriving at the conviction that it marks the beginning of a policy which, if continued on the same broad lines by Lord Minto's successors, will do much to atone for the inconsequential treatment of the past, for the knowledge that their advice is valued and sought as a useful administrative asset will do much more to solidify the situation than mere encomiums of their loyalty. The latter has never been a debatable point since the Queen's first Proclamation for, as the Begum of Bhopal aptly describes the alliance: "it is apparent that we are all in the same boat, and those who are working against the established order of Government are working against us." And this feeling is discernible in every one of the letters pointed in the book. But there is also a disposition to consider that full advantage has not hitherto been taken of the readiness of these rulers to come to our assistance in matters in which they are qualified to give help and advice. "I have often thought," writes one of them, "that we might make ourselves more useful if we were placed in the position of being able to render some services in British India. But our dignity and importance has gradually diminished and we consequently feel that this fact detracts from our usefulness and loosens our power and influence of doing good and of contributing our modest quota of help to the Brttish Government." There is no doubt that this impression is not confined to the particular ruler who states it in his reply to the Viceroy, for the Princes, generally, consider that their position as powerful allies of the Crown and large stakeholders in the country merits more practical recognition than it has received in the past. The permanent Advisory Council may take shape at a later date, when circumstances are more favourable for its establishment, but if the policy initiated by Lord Minto is continued and broadened, the Princes may be gradually converted into unofficial but most useful co-operators, and it is to this development that efforts should be directed rather than the translation of a few of them to Westminster, where they would be subjected to political temptations which might bring them into collision with the Government of India.

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION: A DEPARTURE. A NOTABLE departure in the routine of the Colonial Office has been the recent issue of a report giving a summary of the progress, legislation and chief events in the British Overseas dominions during last year. This is issued from the Dominions Department, another new feature of Colonial administration which was formed not long ago in the Colonial Office so that the work relating to the self-governing colonies might be concentrated. This annual survey of Colonial progress, it is stated, is to be issued annually, the idea of such a publication having been suggested during the tour which Sir Charles Lucas, who is at the head of the new department made last year. He then visited all the States of the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand and Tasmania, and of course obtained first hand impressions of Antipodean problems and standpoints, and an insight into Australian affairs which could not have been obtained from reams of correspondence. All these new departures, it seems, are the result of the Imperial Conference two years ago. The Australian representatives, through Mr. Deakin, then suggested that periodical visits should be paid to the Overseas Dominions by Colonial Office officials for the purpose of getting into closer touch with their physical and economic conditions. Sir Charles Lucas has returned thoroughly convinced of the utility of such tours and he has recommended that one such visit should be paid every three or four years, or at least once between every two Imperial Conferences. He has suggested that a senior member of the Colonial Office should be accompanied by one of the younger members of the staff, and that the visit should be to Australia and New Zealand, or Canada and New Zealand. Sir Charles did not appear then to contemplate visits to South Africa, but in any scheme of future tours such as seems very likely to be prepared, it would be impossible to leave out this new and important Dominion. It is now announced that in all probability an Overseas tour will be undertaken next year or the year after by some official of the Colonial Office, but it seems very strange that that department should have been so slow in recognising the invaluable assistance to Colonial administration, which may be supplied in this manner. This is not the first occasion on which Colonial Office representatives have been sent abroad to study local conditions, but it has never before been proposed—and it is noteworthy that the Colonies themselves had to make the first suggestion—that they should be made with any regularity. The first authorised tour was in 1901, when Sir John Anderson was deputed to accompany the present King on his famous progress through the Empire, and since then in 1906, Mr. H. C. M. Lambert has been sent to Australia to study emigration problems. The experience gained on those occasions might have been expected to have opened the eyes of the Department to future possibilities, but the Colonial Office is no exception to departmental slowness, and it is perhaps fortunate even now that Lord Crewe seemingly looks on the new idea with favour.

AERIAL SCAREMONGERING. IN spite of Mr. Rolls' great feat, and the number of Englishmen, who can now be counted in the ranks of competent flying men, there is no doubt that the British Government has allowed itself to be beaten by those of other nations in the race towards pre-eminence in aviation. Legitimate criticism of that position may be made in the proper quarters, and to that no exception can be taken, but there appears to be springing up a race of aerial scaremongers, whose methods are not always too scrupulous, and the effect of whose efforts can only be to arouse more alarm than is warranted. No good can possibly come of a national scare on this matter, and so we are glad to see a correspondent to a home paper drawing forcible attention to the subject. The scaremongers draw their inspiration among other sources from the unreliable columns of the American Press. There, the other day, it was stated that Mr. Glenn H. Curtiss, who has recently become the most prominent of the American flying men, had stated that "a hundred aeroplanes could destroy any fleet steaming across the Atlantic before it could approach within fifty miles of the shore." Beyond the obvious wildness of this statement, when Mr. Curtiss was at Rheims lastyear, he is reported to have been almost rude in his anxiety to avoid any statement, which might be published in the newspapers. Yet this is the sort of thing, it appears, which the Aerial League of the British Empire is delighted to sieze upon and elaborate in a manner which is calculated to make the British tax-payer nervous about his safety in his bed. Similar vapourings about the German airships which are nearer at hand, make him feel more nervous. However until the science of flying is considerably further advanced all such statements are utterly premature and unfounded. Take for instance that to which we have just alluded. We have seen how on the enterprise of a trifling sixteen or twenty mile flight from the English to the French coast, such a really competent aeroplanist as the Hon. C. S. Rolls has been delayed day after day for a fortnight. That is the state of aeroplaning to-day. It will be a long stage before fifty men could fly the Straits of Dover in company, far longer before such a batch could go out fifty miles into the Atlantic from the American coast carrying instruments of destruction with which to demolish an approaching fleet in any weather. So the Aerial League, and all other people with similar propensities will be better occupied in silence. There is plenty of work for an association, which is earnest in genuinely assisting aviation, but no room for this sort of thing.

THE affiliation to the Allahabad University of the Central Hindu College, Benares, up to B. Sc. in mathematics, physics, and chemistry, is sanctioned.

PANDIT MADAN MOHUN MALAVIYA has returned to Allahabad from Nainital, owing to the death of his niece-in-law.

THE Austrian Lloyd's overdue steamer "Trieste" had not arrived till last night.

THE services of Malik Talib Mehdi Khan, Revenue Member, Bhawalpur State, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

THE Railway Board have sanctioned the construction, by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, of ten horse boxes on 24 feet underframes of condemned 3rd class carriages.

MAHOMED YAHZA, a Peshawari, was arrested on Saturday at Harrison Road, Calcutta, for being in possession of a sword. He was released on bail.

THE engagement is announced between Commander Charles Beauclerk Henley, Royal Indian Marine, Deputy Port Officer, Calcutta, youngest son of the Reverend the Honourable Robert Henley, M. A., late Vicar of St. Mary's, Putney, and Nellie Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stranack, Kodaikanal, and grand-daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Thomas Lowth Harington, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

THE son of Senor Cabrera, the President of Guatemala, Central America, attempted to commit suicide in the train while travelling from Paris to Cherbourg. The young man had been receiving medical treatment in Paris and was on his way to embark in the liner "Kronprinzessin Cecelie" for New York. Taking advantage of the momentary inattention of the doctors who were accompanying him, he broke a wine bottle and cut his throat with the fragments. Despite his serious state he left by the liner after his wounds had been dressed. Senor Cabrera is twenty years of age.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

French Cabinet and Parliament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 11.

TWO or three hundred years ago, perhaps not so far back, the scene offered by the proceedings in the Prussian Diet on Thursday would have been an extraordinary one. In our time such progress has the spirit of toleration made in almost every country, that it seems simply consonant with modern enlightenment in all directions, including that of religious belief. In other days such statements as are contained in the Pope's recent Encyclical would have unloosed in Germany a storm of controversy of sectarian hate and mutual recrimination, the issue of which might easily have been bloodshed and permanent, or at least long-enduring sectarian bitterness. On Thursday the Protestant interpellations were introduced, discussed, and disposed of in the course of a few hours' session. They were three in number, the parties interpellating being the Conservatives, National Liberals, and Free Conservatives. All three amounted to the same thing—a demand, namely, to the Government to say how it proposed to deal with the remarks contained in the Encyclical and felt by German Protestants to be offensive to the German Reformers and German princes and peoples, and how it proposed to safeguard denominational peace in Germany, which the remarks could not but endanger. The method suggested in the Conservative interpellation has, as it turns out, been adopted by the Government, and a statement to that effect was duly made by the Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as Minister-President of Prussia. He said :—"The Encyclical, the subject of to-day's interpellations, contains judgments on the Reformation and on the princes and peoples who supported it which gravely offend our Evangelical population in its religious, moral, and political feelings. These judgments, offensive in their form as well as in their substance, account for the intense excitement caused among wide circles of the people, and can only have the effect of seriously endangering denominational peace. I have, therefore, after having in my possession the Latin text of the Encyclical, instructed our minister to the Vatican to make representations in official form to the Holy See, and express the expectation that the Holy See will find ways and means for making good the harm done by the publication. This expectation is all the more justifiable as, according to the statement published yesterday in the 'Osservatore Romano,' the Holy See had not the slightest intention—(laughter)—of hurting the feeling of the Evangelical population and their princes. The minister carried out his instructions. A decisive answer by the Holy See has not yet reached us owing to the shortness of time. Under these circumstances I must to-day refrain from a further declaration. It appeared proper, however, to reply to the interpellations at once, since, in view of the unrest which is everywhere perceivable, the desire to assertain the attitude of the Government is justifiable. The House will deduce from my declaration that the Government, in the interests of the whole State, is resolved to do its best to maintain and protect denominational peace." As the subject of the interpellations was purely ecclesiastical the House refused to enter into a political discussion of it. The National Liberals and Social Democrats were given no opportunity of being heard, as a vote of closure was adopted shortly after the Minister-President had spoken.

The Encyclical has aroused indignation in Protestant Germany, the cradle of the Reformation, and has hurt the patriotic feelings of not a few Catholics also by its ill-considered references to the German Princes and peoples. There is no reason to suppose, as some writers in the Press appear to do, that the Encyclical will prove the signal for the renewal of the "Kulturkampf," which for so many years set Germany by the ears, but it is too important for the Government to leave undiscussed. The principle of the Government is equal toleration of all religions, but this will help but little to answer the interpellations in such a way as to pacify Protestants without wounding the susceptibilities of Catholics.

The interpellations above referred to are the outcome of the indignation which has been caused among German Protestants by the Papal strictures on the character of the first Reformers, and which for days past has been finding vigorous expression in the evangelical Press of North Germany. The "Hannoverscher Courier" asks, what are the Prussian Government and the Prussian Minister at the Vatican doing? After the publication of the Vatican's vituperation is the time to publish the Note which the Prussian Minister must since have handed to the Vatican, or has the Minister already been recalled? In the opinion of many that would be the sole correct inference for Prussia to draw, if her Government is not willing openly to acknowledge that it is prepared to bear the yoke of the Centre without condition. Several journals demand that the Prussian Evangelical Church shall formally reply to the Encyclical. The "Deutsche Evangelische Correspondent" declares that the Pope's reference to "the most degenerate princes and peoples" is an attack upon the ancestors of a Hohenzollern Emperor and upon the German peoples who began the Reformation.

FRENCH PARLIAMENT AND CABINET.

The Ministerial declaration to Parliament was read out to the Senate in Paris on Thursday by M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, and at the Chamber of Deputies by M. Briand, President of the Council. M. Briand read out the programme of the Cabinet. On this occasion the statement of the Government is unusually lengthy, probably with a view to making every point perfectly clear. It is in fact a complete exposition of policy, and the programme is in strict conformity with the sketches of it which I have given from time to time. It begins with an expression of satisfaction at the result of the general election. The Republicans can now face the future in all security but they must not misuse their power. Universal suffrage will not have justice and liberty confined to a section, but practised by all. It has also shown its ardent desire for progress. The new Chamber will no doubt consider that its most imperious duty is to work with method and the Government will hold itself at the disposition of Parliament to collaborate with it for the public weal. It would have the Administration convey the impression that citizens have nothing to fear from reprisals. But its chief task is to govern and it must not fail in this. It must be firm. Administrative reform is necessary, and electoral reform is its indispensable preface. The object of electoral reform should be to place general interests before local interests, and this an extended "scrutin" will achieve. It must be a broad and frank reform. The majority, however, must take the lead, as electoral mechanism, framed on the plea of arithmatic and justice, would enable minorities to encroach on authority, and so to destroy the regime and lead the Republic to ruin. But this did not imply that nothing should be done for large minorities, so in the bill that it would lay before the House the Government would propose the nomination of a Chamber renewable by thirds, and the establishment of the "scrutin de liste," with proportional representation of minorities. Turning to other matters, the declaration explains that the Republic must carry on its already imposing social work. It is not enough to have conceded to the toilers the right to form corporative groups. These groups must have legal means of attaining their objects. They must be enabled to treat with capital for the supply of labour, and trained to procure and to administer all the resources which they may need in the fulfilment of their role. Access to property must be opened to them. So the Government will submit to Parliament a number of regulations which will form the general charter of labour. Something will also be done for the peasant, and thus the Republic, after its political emancipation of the people, will afford it the means of moving towards its economic emancipation. This done, the toilers will perceive the uselessness of Anarchist methods, and will realise that their interests are bound up with those of the nation.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Now comes a pleasing allusion to foreign affairs: "The Republic more than any other Government, requires peace outside as well as within its frontiers for the fulfilment of its destiny and the realisation of its work of economic and social progress. But, however sincere its attachment to international peace may be, and whatever pledges that it has given, it must be constantly mindful of its material power, which is the surest guarantee of its independence and dignity. It has contracted an alliance and friendships which it will do its utmost to strengthen, but such ententes assume that it is prepared to hold its own in the world. The value of its co-operation is measured by its strength, and it is a duty to its ally and its friends to maintain this strength intact. The Government will never fail to see to this with jealous care, and it has decided to ask the country to make all the necessary sacrifices to this end. In particular it proposes to ask Parliament to lose no time in discussing the naval programme which was submitted to the Chamber during the last legislature. It is of urgent importance to come to a vote that is demanded by the highest interests of the nation." For all this, sound finances were essential. Fiscal reform was necessary for this, as well as in the interests of Justice. The senate had before it an Income-Tax Bill which had been carefully studied by the proceeding Chamber, and it could reckon on the hearty collaboration of the Government. The outcome of this would be a reform which would infuse more suppleness and efficiency into the fiscal system. The Ministerial programme was strictly framed to respond to the needs of the present hour, and the Government would carry it out methodically. It would also ask the majority to consolidate the lay conquests of the Republic by sheltering them from any offensive return of reaction. While taking care not to disturb any belief, or to trouble legitimate scruples of conscience, it would present the legal regulations acknowledged as indispensable for the protection of the lay school, which it regarded as the corner-stone of the Republic. This was how the Ministry intended to govern, and the House would say whether it agreed with it and could collaborate with it for the greatness of France and the Republic. Such is the programme, which, as will have been perceived, is very complete. Some of its points evoked rather general applause, but, as a rule, it was somewhat coldly received by the Radicals and Socialists. M. Henri Brisson having read out a list of applications to interpellate the Ministry on its declaration, M. Briand said that it was at the orders of the Chamber. The interpellations were, however, very sensibly postponed until Monday, and after a little more business the House rose.

THE CRETAN CRISIS.

There is a display of popular frenzy over the Cretan question. The population, whether Mussulman or Greek, is completely dominated by the subject of Crete, to the exclusion of all thoughts of business. In the dark corners of the Turkish cafes, in [illegible] dusty recesses of offices, on the damp [illegible] dirty steps of warehouses in the port, [illegible] sees people excitedly discussing the news, [illegible] articles in the newspapers, which, instead of calming their readers with moderate language, are competing amongst themselves [illegible] increase the excitement. The European Powers are denounced, without the slightest regard being paid to the ordinary forms of politeness. One journal publishes the wild appeal of an old ulema to the Mussulman clergy, calling upon them to enrol volunteers and proclaim a Holy War to prove the glory of the Turks and the grandeur of the Cheriat. In the provinces this excitement is still more pronounced, and the Greek elements are haunted by fears of boycott, expulsion from the country, pillage of their stores, war, and massacre. Doubtless these fears are exaggerated, but it is at least certain that neither in responsible circles nor in intelligent centres is the slightest step taken to tranquillise public opinion. A Ministerial crisis exists, but so far nothing has been decided. A rupture of diplomatic relations between Turkey and Greece is spoken of as very likely. This rumour may have originated from the fact that everywhere Hellenic subjects are being inscribed in special registers, as was done in Roumania before the rupture of Greco-Roumanian relations and the expulsion of the Greeks.

The increasing agitation in Turkey is being followed in authoritative quarters in Austria with some amount of uneasiness. All [illegible] news arriving during the last few days [illegible] Salonika and Constantinople agrees in st[illegible] that movement hostile to Greece exists, [illegible] is increased in intensity and extent b[illegible] Mohamedan population. The Young [illegible] perceive in the Cretan affair, which h[illegible] suddenly become acute a question of ex[illegible] for the present system, and appear r[illegible] upon extreme measures. In their e[illegible] issues the leading Vienna papers, in evi[illegible] inspired communications, emphasise that [illegible] ill-humour prevails at Constantinople ag[illegible] England, owing to that country hav[illegible] suddenly changed her attitude towards [illegible] Cretan problem. The "Neue Freie P[illegible] insists that, owing to the chang[illegible] attitude of England, the Turkish [illegible] ces have considerably deteriorated. [illegible] consequence is already visible in the [illegible] energetic measure against Greece prom[illegible] by Turkey. The "Neues Wiener Tagb[illegible] publishes a report from Constantinople de[illegible] with the displeasure felt in Young Turk ci[illegible] against the attitude assumed by England, a[illegible] also points out the reasons which have led t[illegible] this change of front. It writes: "England has had no success hitherto in any of her demands from the Young Turk regime. Annoyance also exists in English circles on account of the last speech of the Grand Vizier, in which he asserted that the Ottoman troops were obliged to leave Crete in 1898 because an English soldier had been killed. This, however, is not in accordance with the truth, as at that time four English officers and a number of soldiers were killed, besides which the British Vice Consul, with his family, were burnt in the Consulate buildings."

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

MR. BIRRELL'S VIEWS.

Limitations on Arbitrary Authority.

PARTY AGREEMENT SOUGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Mr. Birrell, speaking at Bristol last night, said King Edward was the greatest Constitutional Monarch who ever lived. He gloried in the necessary limitations of arbitrary authority imposed by the Constitution.

Referring to the Veto Mr. Birrell said the Conference was one of Members of the Commons, not Popes or plenipotentiaries able to bind or loosen. There was no need for the people to be agitated. It was unreasonable and ridiculous to suppose that anybody would meet to invent compromises. The object of any Conference must be to discover an agreement. If the latter were unsatisfactory or impossible, then politicians would be able to resume the fight as vigorously as before.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Banksome, last night, said that all along he had been hopeful of a friendly settlement and he believed the Conference would find a basis of agreement. The Constitutional question was an appeal for fair play and the Liberals would accept nothing less.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Confirmed at Windsor.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Prince of Wales was confirmed to-day by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Windsor. The ceremony was of the quietest character. Their Majesties, Queen Alexandra and the members of Royal family attended.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

A suffragette was fined five pounds and costs to-day for stoning the window of the Crown Office of the House of Lords. She said she acted independently.

SPAIN AND THE PAPACY.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Spanish Government announces its determination to adhere to its religious policy without modification.

A RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT ARRESTED.

Cause not Known.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The Russian Baron Sternburg, the correspondent of an Austrian semi-official news agency, has been arrested in St. Petersburg after a search of his flat. The cause and place of detention are unknown.

ATTEMPTED POISONING.

Death Sentence Commuted.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

It is officially announced that Lieutenant Hofrichter who was sentenced to death for sending sachets containing poison to officers of the General Staff in Austria, has been cashiered and condemned to twenty years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIREWORK BOMB EXPLOSION.

Two Killed and Fourteen Injured.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

A premature explosion of a firework bomb at a lifeboat gala in Roundhay Park, Leeds, killed a sergeant of the Territorials and a woman, and injured fourteen others, some dangerously.

THE PORT TRUSTEES' NEW LOAN.

Alloments Postted.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Letters of allotment of Port of Bombay Loan for £500,000 have been posted.

THE JOHNSON-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Governor of Nevada has intimated that he will not interfere with the Johnson-Jeffries fight.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The death is announced of Sir Alexander Ross, Colonel of the 41st Sikhs.

[Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander George Ross, joined the Indian Army 1857. He was on the Indian Staff Corps on its formation in 1861. Made Lieut-General in 1897, and became Colonel of the 51st Sikhs Frontier Force in 1904.]

THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

Emperor on Peace.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Emperor Francis Joseph, opening the Hungarian Parliament, said: The "Government's victory was a pledge for the peaceful development and strengthening of Hungary. Government would introduce universal suffrage and would increase the defensive forces. He was sincerely grateful for the ever-increasing peacefulness of Europe."

THE CHARLTON MURDER.

Plea of Insanity.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The Charlton murder case promises to be a repetition of the Thaw case. Alienists have already examined accused, and the defence will probably be insanity. Charlton's father was a classmate with President Taft at Yale.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

In the second ballot at Friedberg in Hesse, the Socialist has defeated the Conservative. Former was supported by National Liberals.

COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

New Departure in Germany.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The "Zeppelin VII" left Duesseldorf to-day on a short cruise. She carried a number of paying passengers, thus inaugurating a commercial service.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

The "Zeppelin VII," which has been renamed "Deutschland," made two cruises yesterday, carrying thirty-two passengers. The vessel covered a hundred miles in three hours.

FURTHEST SOUTH.

Flag from Queen Alexandra.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace today presented Admiral Scott with a flag to plant at the point reached furthest south.

CHINA AND OPIUM.

New Treaty Probable.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

A Peking telegram states that the Charge d'Affaires is negotiating an Indo-Chinese agreement to prevent indirect shipments of opium. A new treaty is probable this year, elaborating the agreement, but not altering the yearly reduction of one-tenth.

THE GRAND PRIX.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Unusual interest is being shown in tomorrow's race for the Grand Prix. The Derby horses Lemberg, and Charles O'Malley and also Bronzino are running. Many English racegoers have left for Paris.

LONDON, JUNE 26.

The race for the Grand Prix de Paris was run at Longchamps this afternoon with the following result:—

Nuage	1
Reinhart	2
Bronzino	3

Seventeen ran.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Braid Wins.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Braid has won the Open Golf Championship, with a score of 299. Herd is second with 303, and Duncan third with 304.

Braid showed marvellous steadiness, his rounds being 76, 73, 74, 76.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 25.

Sussex has beaten Oxford University at Brighton, by six wickets.

Middlesex has beaten Hampshire at Portsmouth, by 118 runs.

Notts has beaten Leicester at Leicester, by 126 runs.

The following matches were abandoned:— Somerset vs. Worcester, Essex vs. Lancashire, Warwick vs. Yorks, M. C. C. vs. Cambridge University and Kent vs. Surrey.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON MAURITIUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

"The Royal Commission on Mauritius has reported in favour of the withdrawal of official members of the Executive Council who it is said in practice become leaders of the Opposition to the sitting Cabinet. The Commission also urges the reduction of the personnel of Government establishments, the introduction of Co-operative Banks, the engagement of a Irrigation Engineer from India and the loan of £400,000 for the railway, and assistance for the planting interest.

WE regret to announce the death—at Alverstoke, Hants—of Miss Violet Brooke Hunt. One of the most gifted women of her day, possessed of many talents and a compelling personality, Miss Brooke Hunt will long be remembered as a woman with a genius for organisation.

ALL-INDIA MEMORIAL.

Equestrian Statue at Delhi.

CALCUTTA PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following Communique has been issued:—It is generally felt, that in addition to any local memorials that are now being arranged for in various provinces of India, the beneficent reign of His Majesty the late King Emperor should be commemorated by a suitable All-India Memorial, to be erected in some central spot. It is, therefore, proposed to erect an equestrian statue of His late Majesty at Delhi. This proposal has received His Majesty the King Emperor's approval, and a central committee will shortly be formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and arranging all the details in connection therewith under the presidency of His Excellency the Viceroy, it is further proposed, that the sum of contributions should be limited to four lakhs of rupees, and that each individual subscription should not exceed rupees five thousand, but the smallest contributions will be acceptable in order that the memorial may be representative of all classes of His Majesty's subjects in India.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

The Calcutta papers are daily publishing letters supporting the suggestion of the Asiatic Society that suitable memorials to the late King-Emperor would be a sanatorium for the treatment of consumption and a Research Institute for the investigation of tropical diseases. It is pointed out that Calcutta itself would be a most suitable place for a Research Institute owing to the opportunities which present themselves for a study of special diseases, and that King Edward always took a keen interest in efforts directed to the prevention of human suffering.

ALLEGED SEDITIONIST ARRESTED.

Correspondence Seized.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 26.

In persuance of a warrant under Section 124A, the police have arrested Hem Raj, a clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Punjab, at Dharam Mahamandal, Lahore. The police also searched his residential house and the office of Sanatam Dharam, Lahore, where he said some of his papers were lying. The search warrant was executed to-day by the Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and two Inspectors. It is reported that Hem Raj held correspondence with one Ramchand now at Simla, where he had gone to deliver lectures. The correspondence that accidentally fell into the hands of the police is said to be of a highly seditious character.

Ram Chand comes from Peshawar, and in 1907 he delivered lectures at the Bharat Mata. He was arrested in connection with the "Punjabee" riot case, but was acquitted by the Magistrate. After Syed Haider Riza's departure to England, he edited "Aftab," a vernacular newspaper of the Extremist tendencies. He also edited "Akash" of Delhi for some time. Latterly when he was editor of the "Akash" he was hauled up for sedition in November last, and the paper was confiscated.

The police also surrounded the office of the Punjab Dharm Mahamandal, and the premises will be searched to-morrow morning. At the office of Sanatam Dharam, the police took away some papers belonging to Hem Raj.

DECENTRALISATION.

Commission's Report being Considered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

The Government of India has been in communication with local Governments on the Decentralisation Commission's recommendations *re* Provincial Finance. The Commission's report is being taken block by block by the Government and as local Governments' replies come in on each reference the Secretary of State will be made acquainted with the views of the parties concerned. It is not a question of preparing and sending Home one or two despatches, but it will take a considerable time before the recommendations of the Commission have been fully dealt with. The Local Governments have a good deal to say on the necessity of giving them shares in the growing revenues. It remains to be seen how far they will be able to convince the Secretary of State as to the advisability of the change in the present conditions.

FLOODS IN DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

Heavy and unprecedented floods inundated parts of the Dacca District. Fields and villages have been washed away. The outlook is extremely gloomy.

DISCIPLINE IN JAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 25.

The number of escapes of prisoners which took place in the jails of the Punjab during last year, leads the Inspector-General of Prisons to some gloomy observations on the state of discipline in jails. He thinks that the character of the convict population shows less submission than of old, and is more subject to unrest, while the morale of warders is not high, and convict guards are often untrustworthy in emergencies.

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The following Press Communique has been issued to-day:—

"It has been decided that the special surtax of Rs. 4 at present levied on radio-telegrams exchanged over Calcutta-Sandheads wireless telegraph circuit, should be abolished, and that with effect from 2nd July 1910, such messages should be charged for at ordinary rates."

PERCY BROWN, Principal, School of Art, Calcutta, will act as the sole judge at the forthcoming exhibition, Simla Fine Arts Society.

MR. J. R. M. BUTLER, son of the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, has received the Porson prize, the Brown medal for a Greek ode and the Poar's medal for Latin hexameters. Mr. Butler—one of the most brilliant classical scholars that Cambridge has known—is only twenty years of age. He won a scholarship to Trinity when at Harrow, three years ago. His mother was a Girton student, and the senior classic of her year.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Press and Honours' List.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

The Indian Honours lack some of the lustre of former honours, says the "Pioneer":—

"Owing to the paucity of Knighthoods available in Indian Orders, recourse has been had to English Knighthoods. The list is not without anomalies and very obvious omissions, but some attempt has been made to widen the field of distributions. The Judicial and Medical services have come in, for perhaps unusual recognition. The Engineers are not entirely forgotten. The Knighthoods conferred on Messrs. Eggar and Chinubhai serves to remind one of the merit outside the official ranks. The C.I.E. exhibits remarkable variety in selection, not every surgeon to the Viceroy being fortunate to secure knighthood. Mr. Rees, every-one but friends of India's so-called friends, will agree has deserved the good-will of this country by his parliamentary activities, and the knighthood must be regarded as a sign that his services on behalf of the Government, established by law in India, have been appreciated by Lord Morley.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 25.

Apropos the mismanagement over the King's birthday holiday, the "Pioneer" says the management of communications between the Government and the public seems to have passed altogether into the hands of the how-not-to-do-it department. It can congratulate itself on having converted the public holiday, into something nearly equivalent to a public nuisance. The Departments had been busily occupied with the matter for weeks past. At the eleventh hour a communication was received from London, carefully withholding information, until there would be no time for the Government to proclaim the day as a holiday. The Department might still have frustrated the effects to some extent by immediately sending a single brief message to the Telegraph Office, which in the course of an hour or two would have notified the Friday holiday at every district in India.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The King Emperor's Birthday has given fresh opportunity to the Calcutta merchants to condemn the Simla exodus. Owing to the late arrival of the notice of the holiday from Simla, most mercantile houses were not closed. The merchants had to suffer another way. A fee of Rs. 5 is charged by the Customs' authorities, when vessels lying at docks are worked at night. But if the shipping agents want work to be done on a Sunday or a gazetted holiday, the fee is Rs. 100. In the absence of a definite notice from the Government of India to the contrary, yesterday was not regarded as a holiday among the Calcutta shippers, until an intimation of the official intentions appeared in the papers. Some of them in consequence had arranged to work their ships on Friday, and the fee of Rs. 100 has to be paid to the Customs' house in each case.

MADRAS, JUNE 25.

The "Madras Times," commenting on the Birthday honours, Writes that Sir Arthur Lawley's policy in making recommendations, seems to be rather to neglect those whose loyalty is unflinching and beyond doubt, and to seek for allies among men whose loyalty has hitherto been kept well in the background. We cannot admire the policy, specially when we find men, who have already been given titles of honour, openly preaching disaffection. It is not only a danger to the Government, but an insult to all loyal Indians.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

A bridge of four spans, of twenty feet girders, has been washed away between the stations of Serupeta and Sorbhog, on the Gauhati extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The booking of perishable goods, specie and livestock, beyond Sorbhog has been suspended for the present. The Line between the stations of Pachperwa and Barhmi on the Gerakhpur Gonda loop of the Bengal and North Western Railway, has also been breached by rain.

FIVE NAGAS HANGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

At six o'clock this morning, five Nagas were hanged at Manipur Jail. They mercilessly murdered two Manipuris and robbed them of their belongings. The police mounted guard at dawn with fixed bayonets, on the approaches to the five gibbets, which were erected publicly. The villagers of the condemned Nagas, were ordered to witness the sombre spectacle. Immediately after the five doomed Nagas had been executed, a fat Naga appeared on the scene and harangued those present, on the consequences of attempting human life. His lecture produced a great effect upon his audience.

THE FATEGUNJPUR MURDER CASE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 25.

The Sessions Judge of Faridpur delivered judgment this afternoon, in the Fategunjpur political murder case. In this case Surendra Mohun Ghose was charged with stabbing to death the younger brother of the approver Gabesh, now a police Sub-Inspector. The Judge agreeing with the assessors acquitted the accused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

Sanction has been given for the appointment of Lieutenant Allen, 2nd Royal Highlanders, as Adjutant of the 10th Battalion, Royal Scots Territorial Force.

Lieut. Moss Blundell, 27th Cavalry, has been selected for employment as Assistant Diwan, Bastar State.

Brigadier General Brunker, Inspector of Artillery, Southern Army, is promoted Major General from 22nd June.

Captain T. R. F. Bate, R.F.A., is permitted to resume his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer, Commanding the Southern Army, and is posted to the 85th Battery, St. Thomas' Mount.

Colonel P. M. Carpendale and Colonel M. B. O'Donoghue, Indian Army, have been permitted to retire from 12th May and 11th May respectively.

On vacating his appointment in the Ordnance Derpartment at Ferozepore, Lieutenant Shaw, R. A. is posted to the 59th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta.

Major H. F. Kellie, Cheshire Regiment, has been selected for the command of the 1st Battalion of that Regiment.

TRADING ON MOSLEM SAINTS' FLAGS.

Rival Claimants in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

A case of great interest has been decided by Mr. Justice Chamier. The defendant for a long time past used to hoist a flag bearing the emblems of a Mahomedan saint, named Madari at the Makanpur fair, near Jhansi. Also it became a habit to take the flag to weddings of Jhansi and appropriating offerings made to it for the last 20 years. Madari, seeing defendant's profits out of the flag, hoisted another flag bearing the emblems of another Mahomedan saint, named Moin-ud-din Chishti, and appropriated the offerings made. In 1908 Madari transferred his rights to the plaintiff. The plaintiff pitched the flag at the house of Goppu where a wedding was to take place. The defendant pulled down the flag and took it away. The plaintiff brought the present suit for a declaration that he was the owner of the flag and entitled to the offerings and for the return of the flag, and damages. The defendant contested the suit on the ground that the suit was not one which the Civil Courts could entertain.

Mr. Justice Chamier agreed with the Courts below, and gave a declaration that Plaintiff was entitled to hoist the flag of Moin-ud-din Chishti in Jhansi, take it where he pleased and appropriate the offerings without interference. The plaintiff or any one else so minded might hoist the flag bearing the emblems of Moin-ud-din Chishti, but no one could be entitled to a declaration, that he can alone could hoist such a flag. The defendant in pulling down the flag committed wrong, the plaintiff could seek his remedy in the Civil Court. The only object of the plaintiff was to get a declaration of his right to hoist the flag without interference on the part of the defendant.

COMING DEPARTURE OF LORD MINTO.

Proposed Farewell Dinners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

The United Service Club propose giving a farewell dinner to Lord Minto. The date is not yet fixed; but it will be held probably in September.

It is probable that Lord Minto on his way down to Calcutta in November will stop at Allahabad, and open the Minto Park. His Excellency will also probably visit Benares.

THE ISLAMIA COLLEGE.

Strike of Students.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 26.

For some time past certain students of the Islamia College, Lahore, had grievances against some of their professors, as also against the management of the boarding house. The Anjuman-i-Himayat Islam, Lahore, appointed a sub-committee to look into the grievances of the students and to suggest a remedy. On Saturday evening about 130 students threatened to strike, they bolted the doors of the boarding house from the inside and refused to open in spite of persuasion. The Police aid was ultimately sought for, and the doors were broken into. Four ring-leaders have been expelled from the College and the strike is now over.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

Lord Morley's Despatch.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

It appears a despatch has just been received from the Secretary of State, slightly modifying the orders previously issued *re* allotments to the Protective Irrigation Works. Lord Morley no longer insists upon the one crore limit, merely laying down, instead, that precautions should not be omitted for the Government of India to ensure as far as possible a fair and reasonable surplus at the close of the financial year. How far these new orders will permit of a beginning being made with such ambitious works as the Tendula project is impossible to say. The Central Provinces have had an assurance of the Government of India's interest in this work.

THE LATE BASTAR RISING.

Military Dewan Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 26.

An Indian Army Officer, Lieutenant Moss Blundell, 27th Cavalry, has been selected for the appointment of Assistant Dewan in Bastar State, the scene of a rising early this year.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

THE following telegram from the Government of Bombay has been sent to the Government of India, dated 22nd June:—

Heavy rain during week parts Kanara, good parts Gujarat, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Kathiawar, Rewa Kantha, Kolhapur, moderate parts Thana, Kolaba, Nasik, Baroda, Palanpur, Savantvadi, slight parts Sukkur, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak, Cutch, Mahi Kantha. Rainfall generally sufficient for sowing operations, but more needed parts Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation continues parts Sind, Gujerat, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Palanpur. Kharif sowing progressing parts Larkana, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Gujarat, Native States, Savantvadi, Kolhapur. Fodder supply adequate except parts Larkana, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Kanara, East Khandesh, Sholapur, Karnatak. Irrigation water adequate except parts East Khandesh, Poona, Sholapur, Karnatak. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Karachi, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Poona, risen Kaira, Ratnagiri, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 27 to 40, Gujarat 20 to 34, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 18 to 40, Karnatak 34 to 41 per cent. less than normal.

THE Nottingham Chamber of Commerce have refused the request of the Japanese authorities, made through the Board of Trade, for specimens of textiles, porcelain, etc., for their commercial museum. It is said that the reason for the refusal is that the Japanese are flooding the market with cheap imitations of English goods and that in Nottingham samples of Japanese hose of inferior quality are now exhibited and are offered at prices with which no English manufacturers could compete.

MEDICAL SERVICE DINNER AT SIMLA.

Surgeon-General Lukis' Speech.

DEFECTS POINTED OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The following is the text of the speech made by Surgeon-General Lukis at the recent Indian Medical Service dinner at Simla:—

Brother Officers of the Indian Medical Service.—It is with great pleasure that I rise to propose the toast of the evening, that of the good Old Service to which we are all so proud to belong. It is a service with great traditions behind it. I am sure that it also has a glorious future ahead. Nowadays it is the fashion to say that the palmy days of the Indian Medical Service are past and many of the younger generation are depressed by fears that it will no longer offer a career to men who are really keen on their profession. Gentlemen, I have no hesitation whatever in saying that those fears are groundless and after more than a year's experience in my present office I can honestly assure you that it is my firm conviction that the Indian Medical Service will flourish even more vigorously in the future than it has in the past. Changes will undoubtedly come ere long, but those changes will, I am convinced, be for the better and not for the worse and will place us in a stronger position than we ever occupied before. But, Gentlemen, if the Indian Medical Service is to maintain its great reputation it is essential that our watchwords should be

UNITY AND LOYALTY.

Unity amongst ourselves and loyalty to our colleagues in our profession. In connection with the first watchword, I wish to impress most strongly upon you the fact that we are essentially a Military Service, that it is as a Military Service that we must stand or fall. It is therefore with the greatest pain and anxiety that I notice the growing tendency of estrangement between the Military and Civil branches. When I hear a regimental officer stating that a Civil Surgeon is nothing but a general practitioner and the latter retorting that the regimental officer has forgotten all he ever knew of his profession; when I see a Civil Surgeon declining to use his military title and putting Dr. So and So on his visiting card and making a point of dining at the Mess in mufti and when a selected Lieut.-Colonel tells me he would retire than take up an administrative appointment on the Military side, I feel that these men are enemies to themselves and traitors to the Service. I beg of you, therefore, to do your most to promote

ESPRIT DE CORPS

and unity amongst the different branches of the service. To those of you who are in military employ, I say, "Don't run away with the false and foolish idea that you are nobody's children and the Director General is an elderly Civilian who takes no interest in your career," and to those in Civil employ, my advice is, "Never forget that you are military officers; always bear in mind that the main object with which you are put in charge of a civil hospital is that you may become efficient surgeons and therefore be of more use to your country in the time of war. You do not go into civil employ remember merely to wax fat and build up a lucrative private practice. This brings me to my next point. If we are to justify our existence as a Military Medical Service it can only be by securing efficiency. Every thinking man must be struck by the marvellous improvement in military medical organisation that has been made by the sister service since the Boer War. But, Gentlemen, can we say the same of the Indian Medical Service? I fear not. It seems to me that so far as the Military Branch is concerned it is very much where it was when I came to India 30 years ago. Wherever I go I find

SQUARE MEN IN ROUND HOLES

and I See Lieut-Colonels in charge of regiments performing precisely the same duties that they did as Lieutenants and with no greater responsibilities or opportunities of acquiring administrative ability than they did in the days of their griffin hood. This, Gentlemen, appears to me to be a grave defect and therefore as the head of your service and as being chiefly responsible for the selection of officers for promotion to the administrative grade, I have felt it my duty to place my views on this subject before Government who will, I hope, give them their earnest consideration. And now I come to my last point. Loyalty to the profession, and there I wish to advocate the establishment of cordial relations between yourselves and the executive officers of the sister service. The jealousy which undoubtedly exists in many stations between the R. A. M. C and the I. M. S. is to my mind worse than a crime. It is a mistake. There is room in India for us both, and there is no reason why the two services should not work in cordial co-operation for the common good of humanity. When therefore I hear of R. A. M. C. officers saying that the I. M. S. are slack and slovenly in the administration of hospitals and the I. M. S. man retorting that the R. A. M. C. care more for uniforms and parades than anything else. And when I am told of I. M. S. officers objecting to obvious improvements because they think it is assimilating them to the R. A. M.C. I cannot help feeling what a want of foresight is displayed by this

AIMLESS BRICKERING.

I must apologise, Gentlemen, for having inflicted such a sermon on you at this gathering. Believe me when I say that I only do so after mature consideration and because I feel most strongly that our future welfare largely depends upon your following the advice I have presumed to give you this evening. Remember that it is only an ocasion like this that the Director-General has an oportunity of speaking freely to his officers and even if you disagree with my opinions credit me with being the honest well-wisher of you all. Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the long life and prosperity of the Indian Medical Service.

The Commander-in-Chief when responding for "The Guests" said, that he wished to endorse everything Surgeon-General Lukis had said in regard to the I.M.S. being eventually a Military Service and that he assured the officers present of the very great interest he took in the service as he did in all other branches of the Indian Army.

Surgeon-General Trevor, when responding for "The Sister Service," explained the necessity for union amongst all branches of the medical service and held up as an example for imitation by executive officers the very cordial relation that now exists between the officers of the D.G., I. M. S, and the P. M. O., H. M. S. Forces in India.

POST OFFICE ATTACKED BY DACOITS.

Postmaster Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 26.

On Thursday about midnight, a band of armed dacoits attacked the Post Office at Singair in the Manekgunj subdivision of the Dacca District. The Postmaster was hacked and removed to a hospital, where he is lying in a critical condition, No arrest was made.

S. S. "TRIESTE."

Steamers in Search.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Trieste" has not yet arrived in Bombay and is overdue by seven days. Mr. W. Dense, the local Agent, has already despatched the s. s. "Silesia" to search for the overdue steamer before proceeding on her way to Colombo. On Saturday he issued general orders to all captains of steamers running between Aden and Bombay to search for the s. s. "Trieste." Similar orders have been issued to all captains of steamers running from Bombay to Karachi. The Austrian Lloyd steamer "Gisela," which left yesterday for Aden, will make a close search for the s. s. "Trieste."

REV. DR. KALI CHARAN CHATTERJI, American Presbyterian Mission, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, receives the degree of Doctor of Divinity, "honoris causa" from the Edinburgh University.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Final Debate on the Budget.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 25.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council opened this morning at the Council Hall, Poona. H. E. the Governor, presiding, was accompanied by the members of his Executive Council, the Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. Chaubal and the Hon'ble Mr. W. T. Morison and nearly all the Additional Members were present.

H. E. the Governor opened the Council with a few remarks upon rules of procedure, and then several new members having taken the oath, answers to interpellations were given.

INTERPELLATIONS.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh asked whether the question of the distribution of toddy shops in the city of Bombay had been referred to the local committees appointed by them.

The reply stated that the licenses which were disposed of by auction were issued for three years from April 1908. The committees would be consulted before the existing licenses expired.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas asked questions relating to the arrival of deported Transvaal Indians in Bombay.

Government in their reply said they understood that about 26 of the party were domiciled in Natal. Government were aware that great majority of these men arrived in a destitute condition, and they were informed that they had been provided for from a fund raised for the relief of Transvaal Indians. As soon as the matter came to their notice, representations on the subject were made by the Bombay Government to the Government of India.

Sardar Motilal Chunilal put a series of questions relating to Municipal Administration, and in reply to one of these Government stated:— With the extended franchise and the withdrawal of official and nominated Presidents municipal administration in this Presidency is now about to enter on a new era. Direct official control will be withdrawn and the result of this change will be watched with interest. In future the policy of Government will be to allow municipalities great latitude in the administration of their affairs, while retaining and exercising, whenever the public interest may demand, the full power of control vested in them by the law. The success of this policy will depend for the most part on the spirit which the boards bring to bear upon the business with which they have to deal. The well being of ratepayers and town folk generally has been entrusted to their own representatives on whom great responsibility now rests.

In reply to a question by the same hon'ble member regarding the adulteration of Broach cotton, Government stated;—The question of the adulteration of the best Broach cotton has repeatedly been investigated in recent years in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce and other Associations interested in the cotton trade. The conclusion arrived at is that though there may be deterioration of Broach cotton as marketed, there is no reason to believe that there has been any deterioration in the cotton as grown. It does not appear to be a fact that in the cultivators' hands the seed of the short stapled varieties has become mixed or is likely to become mixed with the seed of the best Broach cotton. There is a grave danger that the admixture with inferior cottons that does take place after ginning and before sale may seriously affect the commercial good name of Broach cotton, but it is generally agreed on the one hand that Government cannot take any effective action against fraudulent mixing unless by legislation on the lines of the Cotton Frauds Act and on the other that insuperable difficulties stand in the way of any such legislation. For the improvement of the existing varieties of cotton, the Agricultural Department distribute selected seed from the Government farm at Surat and have taken steps to increase largely the stock available for distribution. They have also approached the Cotton Trades Association with a suggestion for their co-operation in carrying out on an extended scale the selection, separate ginning and distribution of good seed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola asked:— Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether it is a fact that the maximum numerical strength of each of the principal communities in Bombay on the Bench of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace has been fixed by them and that in the annual revision of the list fresh nominations are usually confined to filling up the vacancies occurring during the preceding year? (b) whether such numbers were fixed many years ago and whether the number of Mahomedan Justices is the lowest amongst the four principal communities in Bombay?

Government replied:—It is the practice to replace gentlemen who die or leave Bombay by others of the same community selecting those most distinguished by their loyalty, public spirit, influence and ability.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gulam Mahomed inquired whether seeing that Sind was practically a Mahomedan province, the Government were prepared to increase the number of Mahomedans employed as Deputy Educational Inspectors.

Government replied that they would be glad to increase the number on the occurrence of vacancies, if qualified Mahomedan candidates were available.

The Hon'ble Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed asked if Government were aware that the Mahomedan community felt very strongly upon the subject of the continued absence of a Mahomedan Presidency Magistrate in Bombay.

The reply was: No. The Mahomedan community like others recognise with gratification the selection of one of themselves to fill an important post, but give Government credit as a rule for doing their best in the public interest.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The next business on the Agenda was the consideration of the Budget.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie opened the discussion by congratulating the Council on the recent rainfall. But for that there might have been a considerable anxiety lest their revenue estimates should not have been realised. At any rate for a time their anxiety might sleep. But as they were aware it was necessary to look to those critical months of September and October before it was possible to come to any positive conclusion regarding the season. The alterations which had been made in their proposals by the Government of India were of little importance, but he reminded the Council that the budget having been altered and approved by the Imperial Council was not subject to any alteration by that Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haruchandrai Vishandas acknowledged on behalf of Sind, the admirable manner in which various needs of that province had been inquired into and sympathetically provided for, although some things might still be desired, the Government still deserved cordial appreciation. He spoke favourably of the Government's efforts on behalf of primary and secondary education, but he urged the Government to come up to the standard which the Government of India recommended and provide every district with a high school. He also asked for an additional subordinate Civil Court.

The Hon'ble Mr. Siddhanath Garud urged that the grant from the Excise revenue towards primary education, viz., one anna in the rupee was insufficient, especially considering the rise in the Excise revenue. He argued that the number of remissions and suspensions of land revenue which the Government had found it advisable to make, showed the need of a permanent reduction of the state demand on land, at least in districts which had suffered most, to enable the agriculturist to recover from the effects of a long cycle of unfavourable seasons.

Sardar Edroos spoke of the need in the Broach district of an agricultural farm. Although there were farms in Surat and Dohad, the Broach people were not able to profit by them to the same degree as was desirable. It was well-known that Broach grew cotton of the best kind, but the adulteration of superior cotton with inferior stuff at several ginning factories was a growing evil. He urged Government to adopt stringent measures to stamp out this evil, and make arrangements to supply pure seed to cultivators. He asked Government also to appoint a Committee to inquire into the education of Mahomedans who were handicapped by having to learn Urdu as well as the vernacular tongue.

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1910-11.*

The current year's budget estimates of Provincial revenue and expenditure embodied in the Revised Financial Statement for the year 1910-11, as modified by the memorandum issued from the Financial Department on 11th March 1910, have been finally accepted by the Government of India without any modification. Accordingly the figures now stand as shown in the following table :—

	1909-10. Budget.	Revised.	1910-11. Budget.
Opening balance.	69,62	69,83	76,84
Revenue ...	6,20,87	6,30,84	6,28,40
Expenditure ...	6,26,07	6,23,83	6,39,37
Closing balance.	64,42	76,84	60,87

Details by major heads are given in the appended statements. Detailed distribution of the major head figures will be found in the Civil Estimates for 1910-11, a copy of which is furnished to the Hon'ble Members.

The Revised estimates for 1909-10 of disbursements and recoveries of takavi and other loans as finally passed by the Government of India amount to 38,76 and 42,83 instead of 39,43 and 42,33 as stated in paragraph 8 of the Revised Financial Statement for 1910-11. These alterations necessitate some changes in the figures given in the second and the last sentence of paragraph 15 of the Revised Financial Statement where the figures of the Loan estimates for 1910-11 were compared with those of the Revised estimates for 1909-10. The amount of 26,00 provided for loans to cultivators in 1910-11 is distributed as shown below :—

Northern Division	4,25
Central Division	11,41
Southern Division	3,05
Sind	7,16
Reserve with Government	13
Total ...	26,00

Under the head Irrigation slight changes have been made in the distribution of the grant for Original Works, the allotment for Deccan and Gujarat for Major Works being reduced by 3 with a corresponding addition to the allotment for Sind and the allotment for Minor Works in Deccan and Gujarat being raised by 2 with a corresponding reduction in the allotment for Sind.

The expenditure Budget in the Public Works Department is now distributed as follows :—

ORIGINAL WORKS.

Civil Buildings	20,10	
Communications	4,77	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	50	
Reserve, including discretionary grants (5,00) to certain Heads of Departments	6,84	
	32,21	

REPAIRS.

Civil Buildings	6,71	
Communications	11,77	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements..	26	
		18,74
Establishment		12,77
Tools and Plant		1,80
Total ...		65,52

The provision of 32,21 for original works is made up of 21,31 for major works in progress, 4,06 for new major works, 5,00 for minor works, and 1,84 for reserve with Government. The provision of 20,10 for "Original Works—Civil Buildings" is distributed as shown below :—

Administration	6,62
Police	4,22
Education	3,29
Medical	2,48
Jails	2,28
Miscellaneous	65
Law and Justice	56
Total ...	20,10

The grants exceeding 10 in each case for major works in progress will be spent chiefly on :—

(i) Central block of buildings for the accommodation of various offices at Poona (1,00), Buildings in connection with the contemplated formation of a new district in Sind (70), Electric Installation at Government House, Ganeshkhind (60), Kacheri and Court-house at Hyderabad (55), Commissioners' offices at Ahmedabad (36) and Belgaum (17), Deputy Commissioner's office and Huzur Treasury and Deputy Collector's office at Mirpur Khas (25), Mamlatdars' kacheris at Raver (25), Dharwar (25), Dindori (23), and Satara (20), and improvements and alterations to the Commissioner's Press, Karachi (20);

(ii) Police lines near the Arther Crawford Market Bombay (50), Quarters for the City and Head-Quarter Police, Surat (50), City Police Lines at Sholapur (35), Lines for the armed Police and conversion of the head-quarter office into quarters for the City Police at Broach (30), Head-Quarter Police Lines at Karwar (23), Buildings for the Head-Quarter Police at Satara (20) and Thana (20), Police Lines at Raver (18), Sekhat, Central Hyderabad Canals District (13), and Ankola (11), and Police offices and stores (17), and new lines for the armed Police (13) at Jacobabad;

(iii). Agricultural College and Research Institute Buildings (including hostel for students) at Poona (1,25), Laboratory at the College of Science, Poona (50), Physiological Laboratory (35), Quarters for students (17) and Lecture Theatre (14) in connection with the Grant Medical College, Hostel for the High School at Dharwar (25), Additions and alterations to the students' hostel, Elphinstone College (21), and Government Middle School at Surat (16).

(iv) Central Lunatic Asylum at Yeravda (1,00), Depot for the preparation of vaccine lymph at Belgaum (32), Quarters for the Assistant Surgeons and Stewards of the J. J. Hospital, Bombay (26), and certain works at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Bombay (25);

(v) Jail for Bombay at Andheri (1,25) and Civil Debtors' Jail at Crater, Aden (13);

(vi) Court for the District Judge at Surat (24);

(vii) Bridges as Kalyan (90), Mahuli in the Satara District (50), Khed in the Poona District (40) and Konkangoan (25), and on the Kolhapur Road (20), Improvements to the Khondes-Nizam Frontier Road (25), Karad-Bijapur Road, Section from Tikota (15), and Malwan Phonda Road (15), Roads from Erandol to Paldhi (25), from Vihigaon to Khudala (24), from Uran to Jasai (20), and from Bhatkal to Mysore Frontier (20), Widening the Bombay-Agra Road in Nasik (17), and Dips and bridges on Palli-Phonda Road (12); and

(viii) Construction of the Visapur Tank (20), Water-supply to the Lunatic Assylum and the town of Ratnagiri (15), and Pier at Rewas (15.).

Among the new major works the most important are—

(i) Sanitary fittings at Government House, Ganeshkhind (60), Mukhtiarkar's kacheri at Tatta (25), Works in connection with the development of Salsette (21), and Residence for the Assistant Political Agent at Palanpur (19);

(ii) Construction of a building of three flats in the Marine Lines, Bombay, (40), New office for the Executive Engineer, Kanara (12);

(iii) Quarters for extra warders (25), and Battery for the Printing Press (13) at the Yeravda Prison;

(iv) Chemical Analyser's Laboratory at Karachi (22);

(v) Kirkee Police Lines (14), and Additions to the Nagpada Police Station in Bombay (13);

(vi) Bridge over the Amba river on the road from Dharamtar to Mahabaleshvar (20); and

(vii) Amalgamation of the compound of the District Judge's and Sub-Judge's Courts at Ahmednagar (12).

NON-EMPLOYMENT OF MAHOMEDANS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Moulvie Raffiuddin Ahmed complained of the non-employment of Mahomedans in the Presidency. The order of the Government of India of 1885 on this matter had been disregarded especially in regard to the annual return of Mahomedans employed. He sought to show that no progress had been made on this matter in 25 years. In 1885 there was one Mahomedan Munsif in the Presidency proper, there was only one Munsif now; in 1885, there was one Mahomedan Deputy Collector; now there were three, but two of them were employed in other duties, so that it might be said that there was still only one Deputy Collector. In 1885 there were 22 Mahomedan Police Inspectors out of 54 or 44 per cent., while nowadays the proportion had fallen to 22 per cent. In this particular department which might be called, primarily, the department of the Mahomedans, they had a considerable falling off. It had always been said that qualified Mahomedan graduates, to-day there were 105 B.A.'s alone. In one important department the Mahomedans were not available. He would point out that while in 1885 there were only 14 Mahomedan not represented at all. There was no Presidency Magistrate in any of the cities of the Presidency, although there were 27 Advocates of the High Court and nine Vakils from whom selection might be made. Mahomedans did not ask for any special favour, but merely that they should be given their just share which, so far had not been given them, although there were plenty of qualified candidates available. In this respect Bombay was the most backward in India. Comparing the number of appointments held by the Mahomedans in this Presidency and in Madras, he mentioned that in the latter, the Mahomedans were only 6 per cent. of the population compared with 21 per cent. in Bombay, yet the Madras Mahomedans were much better off. There they had two Mahomedans Collectors, a High Court Judge, a Police Superintendent and a Presidency Magistrate. Finally, he complained of the inadequate representation of Mahomedans in Municipalities.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Ebrahim quoted figures showing the extent of revenue expenditure and balances under Sir John Muir-Mckenzie's regime, and said they showed unstinted liberality in meeting various demands, and his policy towards the suspension and remission of land revenue could only be characterised as generous. However it was now necessary either to arrest the growing scale of expenditure or develope local sources of taxation. Instead of continuing their system of doles, he felt that the Government of India should revise the provincial settlements, so as to allot larger resources to the Provincial Governments, when the Government of India possessed a surplus beyond their needs. To his mind there should be a larger degree of separation between Imperial and Provincial finance, and the time had come when Provincial Governments should be given some separate powers of taxation. He hoped that the suggestion of the Decentralisation Committee to make provincial resources, independent of the Imperial Government, and to invest the local Government with the requisite power to carry out expenditure on important projects, would be given effect at an early date. It would be a beneficial change and would increase the power and dignity of that Council and secure the stability of Provincial finance. Turning to educational affairs he said that at present the course of instruction in the elementary schools and secondary schools was not only defective, but largely unsuited to the conditions and needs of the different classes. It stood in immediate need of remodelling. He was ready to concede that in view of the present state of their finances, and the attitude of the masses towards the subject, the want of trained teachers and the absence of adequate provision for accommodation, it was not practicable to make elementary education either universal or compulsory, but he asserted emphatically that they should encourage a policy which would lead up to that object. Reform in elementary education had long been overdue. There were at present about 17,000 villages in the Presidency without any kind of school, and Government had decided to open 30 new schools this year. However, side by side, with the addition of schools, Government should provide for the development of their educational system. They should add industrial branches to certain schools from which students did not proceed to secondary education. He believed it was not difficult to impart some kind of

MANUAL TRAINING

to little children, and it was impossible to get skilled labour unless the pupils' eyes and hands were trained when their minds were yet plastic. He quoted from the report of the Poor Law Commission that it was not in the interest of the country to produce by one system of education a dislike of Manual Work and a taste for clerical and intermittent work, when the majority of those so educated must maintain themselves by the work of their hands. In the secondary schools a strong modern side should be introduced for those who did not proceed to the Arts course. The course of study should be shaped not with a sole eye to preparation for Matriculation, but to preparation for life. He hoped, as finances permitted, Government would grant more scholarships, on an extended scale for scientific and commercial education, and he suggested that a commercial chair should be established in connection with the Bombay University. The Hon. Mr. Jenkins regretted at the last meeting that the Bombay Corporation had not utilised the part of Rs. 1,40,000 for the provision of additional school houses. He assured the Hon. Member that the Corporation were were not indifferent to their responsibilities, but the grant had not been utilised, because the acquisition of sites was taking a long time. But the sites had already been selected and there would be no unnecessary delay to proceed with the work of the building. The expenditure on Technical education in Bombay was inadequate, and he strongly urged Government to make larger grants to this important branch, in view of the fact that the Millowners of Bombay contributed handsomely every year to the Imperial as well as the Provincial Exchequer in the shape of excise duty and income-tax. He further advocated the establishment of special agricultural schools where the principles and advantages of co-operation should be taught, and the appointment of travelling lecturers by which the adult cultivators would be induced to attain a higher standard of cultivation by means of suitable manure and improved modes of cultivation. The repression and diminution of peasant indebtedness was impossible until people were given education and provided with access to capital by means of credit-banks and co-operation for the better organisation of agricultural economy. He thanked Sir John Muir-Mackenzie for the great impetus he had given to the cultivation of high-stapled cotton on different parts of the Presidency. He had fathered the Agricultural Department and had done his best to to amerliorate the lot of the cultivating classes, and he hoped that his successor would inherit his interest in the agriculture of the province. Finally, he drew attention to the delay in the introduction of the Bill for the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act.

The Hon'ble Mr. Vishnu Raghunath Natu feared, that if expenditure continued to grow at its present rate, they would soon be met by a deficit on the budget. If new taxation become necessary he suggested that additional taxation should be imposed on the ryots by the issue of a voluntary cess by the Local Board. This would not add to the finances of the province, but might go to reduce the burden of provincial expenditure by transferring some items from provincial to local budgets.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, referring to Mr. Moulvie's remarks, said, they would all be very gratified to see the Mahomedan community getting not only this fair share, but something more of appointments in the Public Service. But he would point out, there was always a danger of overdoing a cry of this character. There was always a danger that such an agitation might be pushed to limits which were not consistent with the public interest. He regretted that Mr. Moulvie had used the phrase Mahomedan representation. The public services were not institutions in which they wanted communities to be represented. Efficiency and qualifications were the only considerations which might be taken into account. Having reminded Mr. Moulvie of the appointment in Bombay of a Mahomedan Judge in Mr. Justice Tyebji before Madras or several other places had made such an appointment, he remarked, that though he might call Bombay backward, other provinces had been called precipitate. It was well-known that in those provinces men had received appointments, not because possibly they were the best available, not because they would have been ordinarily appointed, but because they were Mahomedans.

Rao Bahadur Shriniwas K. Rodda remarked that in spite of the new rules of procedure, subjects not connected with the budget were being dealt with at great length.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldass criticised the year's expenditure as causing a too heavy depletion of the closing balance. He urged that a reduction in the budget figures under administrative heads was possible, and emphasised the need for such economy, so Government would have to spend more and more every year on works of public utility and particularly on education and sanitation. Finally, he mentioned the good work of the Agricultural Department, and said it was no secret that but for the keen personal interest of Sir John Muir-Mackenzie in the matter, the cause of agriculture in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind, would not have advanced considerably.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Pareka spoke on the provision of primary education and said that objections were no longer raised by villagers to the establishment of schools among them, and thus one obstacle had been removed with regard to teachers, he did not consider that it was necessary always to employ trained teachers in new schools. He thought in the case of schools which were newly-established, untrained teachers might be advantageously employed, when trained teachers were not available.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji thought that for the rudimentary teaching of the three R's to the villagers they might safely employ untrained teachers. He remarked that Members in the mofussil frequently found it difficult to obtain Government publications and statistical information, and suggested the formation of a Secretariat library for the use of Members of the Council.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji asked for an extension of high commercial and technical education, and said that the sum of Rs. 1,90,000 set aside for industrial education in the Budget was too small, considering the size, population and commercial and industrial importance of the Presidency. They were depending too much upon such chance, charity as philanthropists might be pleased to give them. Ahmedabad was only recently provided with a technical institute, and so practically Government was maintaining only one good Technical Institute in the whole of the Presidency. He said a separate department should be created for technical and commercial education under the Director of Public Instruction. Government should make provision for a Chair of Commerce at the Elphinstone College and a degree of Commerce at the Bombay University.

The Hon'ble Mr. Motilal Chunilal asked that a small committee should be appointed on religious and moral instruction and the Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Joshi suggested that they ought to be allowed to utilise the revenue from the cotton excise duty for provincial purposes as this was a tax on local industry.

MAHOMEDANS ASK NO FAVOUR.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola feared that the country was not yet ready to throw open its public service to the best men without any consideration of race, caste or creed. However he was sure the Mahomedan community had never contended that they should receive any favouritism. They only desired that the principles laid down by the Government of India should be put into force, and that qualified Mahomedans should be employed when available. The appointment of Mahomedans who were not qualified, he recognised would only injure the interests of the community. But all things being equal preference should be given to Mahomedans until their legitimate share in the public service had been granted them. There was a time when Mahomedans were backward in education, but during the last few years all that had been changed. He felt sure that as Mahomedan education progressed that in a few years the question of their share of employment in the public service would automatically disappear. In conclusion he dwelt on the difficulties which young Mahomedan pupils had to face and said it had been hoped that means might be found for imparting to them secondary education through the medium of English. He suggested that a mixed Committee with the Director of Public Instruction as chairman might inquire into the difficulties which Mahomedan pupils had to face with a view to their being lightened.

Dr. Temulji Nariman described how the Grant Medical College had suffered through the constant removals of its professors to meet the exigencies of the Indian Medical Service, and pressed Government to take steps at once to put the college on an equality with the best medical schools in the United Kingdom.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Graham hoped that any increase in gaol manufacture would not be allowed to create competition with commercial enterprises. He hoped no enhanced returns in this Presidency would be allowed to lead to the introduction of steam-driven machinery to the detriment of local merchants such as had been made in the Madras Presidency.

Lieut.-Col. Jackson, I.M.S., remarked that it was impossible to establish any gaol industry without offending some one's susceptibilities. The only machinery introduced into gaols in this Presidency was printing machinery which was taken up on account of the complete breakdown of the Central Government Press during plague epidemic. He also reminded them that many Indian industrial arts had been preserved by the gaols, which otherwise would have been forgotten.

THE SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Sharp denied that they were waiting for a supply of trained teachers before opening new schools. A very large proportion of their teachers were untrained and there was no reason why in opening new schools they should not employ untrained men. During last year they opened 573 new schools. They found it very difficult in some places to fill up the appointments and men of only two or three years' service had had to be appointed as headmasters. He thought it was quite evident that under the circumstances the increase could not have been greater. One hon'ble member had told them that in parts of Gujarat where schools had been asked for they had had to be closed on account of small attendances. He did not know whether any of the new schools were threatened with extinction already, but it was his experience that schools in some places had to be closed or transferred to other localities, and he thought that was very likely to be the experience of some of the new schools. With regard to pay, teachers had not been able for some time past to get the face value of their certificates. This difficulty had been met by Government this year and last, but there was still the greater difficulty of giving them the promotion to which they might fairly look forward. To give them all the full proportion which Government allowed would cost five lakhs, and to give them half that promotion, or what at least they might legitimately claim to be entitled to, would cost two lakhs and a half. It was thus evident that they must be careful to turn out teachers only within the limits for which they were able to pay. One or two members had spoken on Technical education, and he admitted that the technical schools which he had seen so far in the Presidency were not satisfactory, although they had maintained technical schools for some years, they were still feeling their way, and no one had yet hit on a very satitfactory form of technical school in the Presidency. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji had asked for a Professor of Commerce at Elphinstone College, but it would hardly be of any use to introduce a professorship until the University showed some sign of instituting a course. He would recommend the Hon'ble Gentleman to address the University and try to galvanise that lethargic body into activity. He added that estimates and plans had been prepared for the High School at Larkhana. This would give Sind five high schools, which he thought would be sufficient to satisfy the needs of the Province for some time to come.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. Gibb denied that generous remissions of revenue proved the necessity of a new assessment. The assessment was based on the results of an ordinary year, while the remissions were made in consequence of the failure of the crops in exceptional years of scarcity. He also denied the statement that the staff of Mamlatdars was being overworked.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, concluding the debate, asked the indulgence of the Council in undertaking to make his reply ex tempore. He acknowledged the kind terms in which his Budget had been alluded to, but in the remarks which had been made he observed the tendency, which he had noticed so often before, a preference to suggest methods of expenditure and a great reluctance to suggest the means of providing funds. He hoped that the responsibility of providing funds for itself would be enforced on the Presidency, and that they would not be able to go begging to the Government of India. That was the one way he believed in which financial and administrative responsibility would be brought home to that Council and to the people of India. They must learn that what they wanted they must pay for. With regard to land revenue he had to correct the statement which he made in introducing the Budget. Over the six years 1905-11, the average revenue amounted to about 202 1-2 lakhs, on the average 10 1-3 lakhs in excess of the standard fixed at the Provincial settlement. This gave an average of 134 lakhs' increase per annum rather than half a lakh which he had previously stated. Therefore as regards progressive increase of land revenue they stood considerably better than he believed. When, however, they examined the figures they found that the progressive increase was almost wholly attributable to the realisations in Sind, where their average realisations had been nearly 49 3-4 lakhs against a settlement estimate of not quite forty. In the Presidency proper there was only an excess over the Settlement estimate of Rs. 60,000—Rs. 1,52,88,000 being the realisation as against Rs. 1,52,28,000. His statement that the land revenue was almost stationary was, therefore, correct, if limited to the Presidency proper. However, he made a serious mistake regarding Sind, where with the increasing prosperity of the Province the revenue steadily increased. Still, although his estimate had been unduly pessimistic he felt it incumbent upon him to repeat the caution to the Council that the growth of revenue would not serve the growing demands of their expenditure. Mr. Sharp wanted 2 1-2 lakhs to put his teachers' pay on even a decent basis, nearly every speaker had suggested an increase in the primary schools. The re-organisation of certain departments could not be long postponed, and there was no doubt that the pay of subordinate officials in many departments was insufficient. He was much pleased to hear Mr. Natu's recognition of the liberal land revenue policy of the Government. He had had a great deal of experience in examining settlement proposals and he was thoroughly of opinion that the assessment was entirely moderate. Still he recognised the calamitous nature of the experience through which the Presidency had passed and the great loss of cattle which had occurred, and he felt that it required a sense of very great responsibility to take anything like an enhanced assessment over the greater part of the Deccan. In the Presidency proper the total number of cattle in 1895-6 was nearly 85 lakhs. In 1900-1 as the result of two severe famines they had fallen to under 57 lakhs. By 1909-10 notwithstanding several very bad seasons that had recovered to well over 75 lakhs, and proceeding at the same rate, it would take between four and five years now for their recovery to be complete. With regard to the employment of Mahomedans, Government had done every thing in their power in spreading education among the backward classes and in employing them in the public service, and Mahomedans had certainly not been forgotten. But a certain standard of efficiency must be insisted on, and because a man was a B.A., it did not follow that he was a good public servant. Government was only too anxious to employ Mahomedans provided that they possessed the requisite qualifications. There was no part of the Presidency where Government was more anxious to employ Mahomedans than in Sind, and there was no place where it was more difficult to find suitable men from that community. It was impossible to get as many efficient and qualified men as were required and they had to send to the Presidency proper for their public servants. In conclusion as this was the last time he would speak on a Budget of that Council he would like to thank the members for the great consideration with which they had invariably treated him and to say that the discussions of that Council would always be a recollection of great interest. He should regret that he could no longer join them.

The Budget debate having been concluded, the Council adjourned until to-day (Monday).

[* Figures in thousands of rupees.]

INDIAN STUDENTS AND ENGLAND.

Preliminary Law Examinations.

THE following are the days appointed for the Preliminary Examination in the Benchers' room, Middle Temple Library at 10 a.m. precisely, of candidates for admission to the Inns of Court :—Thursday, October 27th; Saturday, October 29th; Saturday, November 5th; Saturday, November 12th; and Saturday, November 19th.

NOTE.—Candidates for admission who shall have failed to pass at an Examination immediately before or during any term are not allowed to present themselves again for Examination until after that term.

The Examination is in the following subjects :—(a) The English Language, (b) The Latin Language, and (c) English History.

There are no fixed text-books. There is an Examination on paper in all cases, and "viva voce" examination at the discretion of the Examiners. The examination on paper in the Latin Language, (b) consists of translation by the candidate from Cæsar's Commentaries, whilst the candidates' knowledge of the English Language (a) is tested partly from the manner in which the two subjects (b) and (c) are treated. But in all cases, a passage of English Prose will be read aloud and each candidate will be required to reproduce in writing in his own words the substance of the passage read. The writing from dictation of a passage or passages in English may in any case be added at the discretion of the Presiding Examiners.

Indian students may obtain exemption from examination in the Latin Language, if they make application. Such students should take care to reach London before the date fixed for examination, in order to allow time for their application to be considered and granted by the Exemption's Committee.

The new Consolidated Regulations will come into force on the 1st October 1910. But until the end of the present year the Certificate of the Preliminary Examiners will be accepted in lieu of one of the examinations named in the Schedule. This is the only alteration in the new Regulations; and for the Michaelmas Term 1910, persons who have passed an Entrance Examination at any University within the British Dominions will, therefore, not be entitled to be admitted as students at any of the Inns of Court without passing the Preliminary Examination.

Candidates are requested to give two days' notice of the day they intend to present themselves for the Examination, to the Secretary to the Examiners, Mr. Frederick Dapp, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W. C., and prior to the examination, to procure from the Inn of Court they intend to enter, an admission form, to be signed by two Barristers of either of the four Inns. The fee for the Admission Form is one guinea. The Admission Form should be taken to the Examination.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 27th June.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday evening the 28th instant from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L.
DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 27th June.

489. Parade.—To-day, Monday the 27th instant, "G" Company Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

Until further orders arms will be issued on parade.

490. Rifle Meeting.—The S. I. R. Meeting will be held at Bangalore from 5th to 17th September 1910. Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W.
HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 27th June.

109—INSTRUCTION.

The following Bombay Brigade Order is published for information. It is requested that as many members of the Corps as possible will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending these lectures.

EDUCATION.—LECTURES.

The 689.—The following programme of lectures has been arranged:—

July 5—Strategic genius of Napoleon, by Major A W Andrew, 116th Mahrattas, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m., Lantern slides.

July 19—Imperial Defence, by Major-General J C Swann C B, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m., Lantern slides.

August 2—Battle of Quebec, by Captain H C Richmond, Gloucestershire Regiment, R G A Lecture Room, Colaba, 12 noon.

August 16—The Shenandoah Valley Campaign, by Major A S Capper, General Staff, R G A, Lecture Room, Colaba 12 noon.

August 30—Coast Defence from an Artillery point of view, by Captain H B Mayne R G A, R G A Lecture Room, Colaba, 12 noon.

September 6—Sanitation, by Captain C Scalfe, R A M C, R G A Lecture Room, Colaba, 12 noon.

September 20—Appreciation of a situation, by Major C F Dobbs, D Q M G, R G A Lecture Room, Colaba, 12 noon.

Dress—Evening Lectures, Mess Dress (Officers). Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.
Adjutant, B. V. A

CRICKET.

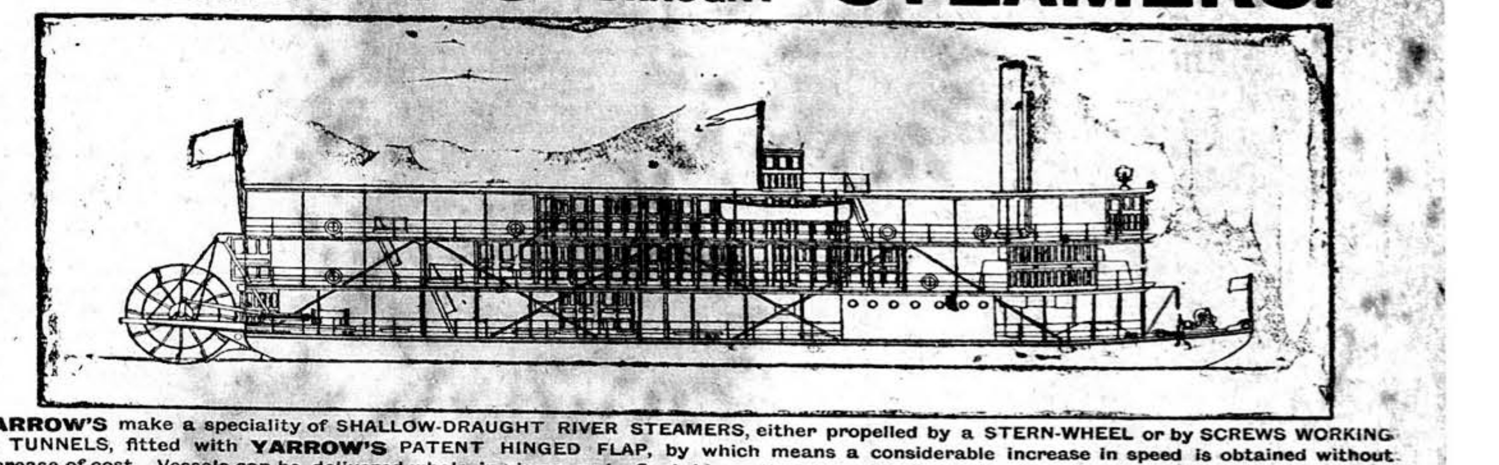
The nets will be available for practice on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays from 5 p.m. until further notice, (weather permitting.)

FOOTBALL.

B. V. A. VS. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The following will represent the B. V. A. in above match.—Lieut. Cudlip, Corpl. White, Br Wooley, Sprs Rogers, Rowe, Winckler, Gunners Bellamy, Pepper, Hill, Taylor, Dickson, Reserves. Gunners Symen and Neaves.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS:



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

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SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TEAM.

THE annual fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the B. B. and C. I. Railway team came off on Saturday last on the Esplanade and provided some very interesting play. No less than five players, who had at one time or the other participated in Presidency fixtures, donned flannels for the Gymkhana, while the Railway team included four such players. On paper the latter were perhaps a stronger combination than the Gymkhana, as they had the services of the two best bowlers in India to-day—Warden and Balu. In attack the Railway men were decidedly stronger than their opponents, and the Gymkhana therefore deserve great credit for running up the fine total of 143 against bowlers as these and on a wicket like Saturday's. It was a typical wet Bombay wicket, and one on which, against first class bowling, the strongest batting side could not have been relied upon to make a 100. The Gymkhana total was, therefore, under such conditions, quite respectable. Owing to the wet state of the wicket the bowlers found it a bit difficult to get much work on the ball and to maintain a proper foothold; still this should not detract from the merit of the Gymkhana's batting. Lieut. Brooke, E. E. Christie and F. L. Sprott met the Railway attack with confidence and treated the two foremost bowlers of India with scant respect. Lieut. Brooke, especially, played a beautiful game, his masterly innings of 32 being unmarred by a single faulty stroke. He was well set and looked good for a century, when amid general regret, he was l-b-w to Date. Although his score did not run up to a very high figure, still he gave a most delightful exhibition of batting. E. E. Christie, who made the highest individual score for the Gymkhana, also played fine cricket. His innings on this occasion presented a striking contrast to the one he played the previous Saturday, and a stranger would have found it a bit difficult to recognise in the brilliant batsman of Saturday last, who hit Balu and Warden all round the wicket,—once over the boundary,—the same man that on the previous Saturday had thought fit to adopt stone-walling tactics against a vastly inferior attack. His contribution included five 4's and one 6. Sprott, too, played a fine, though not quite faultless, game—he was missed once shortly after he had made 10—and showed himself in fine form. For the Railway men P. Polishwalla played a free, exhilerating innings of 26, his contribution including one six.

The Gymkhana going in to bat totalled 143. The innings opened disastrously, as they lost Powell, one of the finest bats the Gymkhana possesses, with the total only at 12. Then, however, on Christie joining Brooke, the two carried the total to 71, when the latter was given then l-b-w to Date, who had lately been put on to bowl in place of Balu. The next five wickets fell cheap for only 29 more, but then came another stand, this time by Sprott and Coombs, who added 30 for the eighth wicket; and the innings eventually terminated with the total at 143.

The Railway team opened their venture, sending Balu and G. Ives to face the Gymkhana attack, which was entrusted to Nicholson and C. G. Stileman. They two did not open auspiciously as in the second over of the innings, Ives was caught by Christie the very first ball off Stileman. The two left-handers, Balu and Polishwalla then put up 35 by free cricket, when a beautiful ball off Nicholson found the former's stumps. At 46 Polishwalla skied a ball off Nicholson and was beautifully caught by C. G. Stileman. The Railway team had made 54 for 3 wickets, when stumps were drawn. The match thus ended in a draw. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

S N Powell, c Antia, b Warden... ...	3
F R R Brooke, l-b-w, b Date	32
E E Christie, c Middleton, b Date ...	44
K H McCormack, l-b-w, b Date... ...	2
V B Purcell, b Date	0
E M F Nicholson, c Desai, b Date ...	5
F L Sprott, c Warden, b Balu ...	26
E E Coombs, b Balu	15
F F Stileman, b Date	6
G C Phillips, not out	5
C G Stileman, b Balu	1
Extras ...	4
Total	143

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

P Balu, b Nicholson		14
G Ives, c Christie, b C G Stileman ...		0
P Polishwalla, c C G Stileman, b Nicholson		26
J Antia, not out		14
McCanles, not out		0
J Warden ...	Did not bat.	
K A Date ...		
F Colabawalla ...		
M Desai ...		
Middleton ...		
Bhownaggree ...		
Total (for 3 wickets) ...		54

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O	R	M	W
Balu	10	31	2	3
Warden	19	61	2	1
Antia	4	14	1	0
Date	13	33	1	6

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

	O	R	M	W
Nicholson	8	23	1	2
C G Stileman	4	26	0	1
Purcell	3	5	0	0

GRINDLAY GROOM vs. TELEGRAPHS.

This match was played on the Bombay Improvement Trust ground on Saturday the 25th instant at 2-45 p. m. The Captain of Grindlay Groom C. C. having won the toss elected to bat and for the loss of five wickets for 138 runs declared their innings closed. Davar played an excellent game for his side. The Telegraph Team entered on their first innings at 5 p. m. and were compelled to draw stumps at 5-30 owing to rain. Scores :—

GRINDLAY GROOM.

1st Innings.

Mistry b Edwards		22
Davar not out		62
Panthakey b Edwards		8
Shapoorjee b Smith		13
Limjee C. Edwards b Keys		9
Driver B. Edwards		12
Dubash not out		3
Motiwala	Did not bat.	
Kapadia		
Nagpur		
Major		
Extras...		9
Total ...		138

TELEGRAPHS.

1st Innings.

Netscher not out		11
Rodrigues not out		6
Francis	Did not bat.	
Greene		
Pullen		
Keys		
Cave		
Edwards		
D'Silva S		
Smith		
Moore		
Extras...		0
Total...		17

SIMLA vs. PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

In the cricket match at Chail between Simla and Patiala, Simla scored 219 in the first innings, of which Lord Francis Scott made 110, and Captain Ted 35. Patiala made 101 for 7 wickets.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The cricket Match between Simla and Patiala at Chail resulted in a win for the former by seven wickets. In the first innings Patiala made 139 and in the second innings 236, Mistri contributing 101.

MYSORE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 26.

There was a much better attendance at the races yesterday. Frequent heavy showers of rain after the third race spoilt the afternoon's sport.

THE MYSORE SERVICE PLATE.

Peter Pan	Barrett	1
Lesterlady		2

No Betting. Won by four lengths. Time—12 min. 18 1-5 secs.

THE BIRTHDAY CUP.

Harene	Firth	1
Backlers Bloom	Robinson	2
Lady Spring	C Hoyt	3

Betting—1 1-2 to 1 against Sacricomar, 3 to 1 Harene; 4 to 1 Clear Creek, 5 to 1 Hacklers Bloom; 6 to 1 Lady Spring and Solomon; 10 to 1 Zephyr.

Won by two lengths; a head between the second and third. Time—1 min 2 secs.

THE STABLE CUP.

Pantry Girl	A Hoyt	1
Bonita II	Morrison	2
Jassorie	Barrett	3

Betting.—Evens Bonita; 1 1-2 to 1 Pantry Girl; 5 to 1 Jassorie; 7 to 1 Kilkite and Pingpong; 10 to 1 R. A. L. and Mignonette.

A shower of rain fell which made the colours invisible. Won by two and a half lengths; two lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min 3 1-5 secs.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.

Squire Alfred	Kuhan	1
Kismet	Fergusson	2
Eustace	Melsom	3
Mr L Radhamohan's Crossbred	C Hoyt	4

Betting :—1 1-2 to 1 against Lady Violet and Squire Alfred, 6 to 1 Clear Artist and Estace, 7 to 1 Crossbred, 10 to 1 Kismet, 20 to 1 Harpist.

Place betting.—2 to 1 Lady Violet and Squire Alfred; 1 1-2 to 1 against Crossbred, Clear Artist and Eustace; 2 1-2 to 1 the others.

Won by 2 1-2 lengths; a head between second and third. Crossbred the fourth was a length behind. Time.—2 mins 12 secs.

THE YUVARAJ'S PLATE.

Hackal	A Hoyt	1
Claud Duval	Narainsawmy	2
Disfigure	Robinson	3

Betting.—Evens Hakal; 3 to 1 against Disfigure; 4 to 1 Jassus; 5 to 1 Zari and William Rufus; 10 to 1 Dajan and Claud Duval.

Ran in a heavy shower of rain. Won by 2 1-2 lengths; 2 lengths between the second and third. Time.—1 min. 21 4 5 secs.

THE STEWARD'S PLATE.

Emerald	Abbas Sheriff	1
Alchemist	Barrett	2
Cowslip	Robinson	3

Betting.—Evens Pearl; 2 1-2 to 1 against Cowslip; 5 to 1 Alchemist 6 to 1 Sir Simon and Cauvery; 7 to 1 Philcourage; 8 to 1 Dutch Courage and Emerald.

Won by three lengths; half a length between second and third, Time—1 min 22 secs.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. ROVERS.

OWING to the inclemency of the weather, very few spectators turned out to see the above match on Saturday evening. That great enthusiast, Mr. Walton, whose twentieth football season this is, turned out at left back for the Rovers and gave in very fair display. Toole kicked off for the Rovers, the Gymkhana getting possession and taking the ball towards their opponents' goal, Walton clearing. The Gymkhana continued to press, and Tweedle, who is one of the best outside lefts seen out this season, made several very clever runs along the wing, finishing up with nice centres, which, however, went abegging. The Rovers now had a look in and kept the Gymkhana backs busy for some time, but could not score. The Rovers' inside forwards appeared to dilly dally with the ball too much, and go in for the very short passing game, which was hardly the play, considering the heavy state of the ground, otherwise both teams were playing well. Half-time arrived with no score.

The second half opened in favour of the Gymkhana, Tweedle again being conspicuous with several good runs down the wing. Eventually from a pass from a free kick given against the Rovers, Davis scored the first goal for the Gymkhana. From the kick-off the Rovers got down, their opponents having to concede a corner which was well placed, but cleared by Piper. After this Tweedle ran half the length of the field, centred well for Davis to put in a shot which was well saved by Walker, but Tweedle running up banged the ball into the net, thus scoring the second goal This seemed to rouse the Rovers, who took the ball towards the Gymkhana goal, and Phelps getting hold of the ball ran passed a couple of opponents, right into the goal mouth and cooly placed the ball in the net. Play was now of an exciting nature, and only a few minutes had elapsed when Millar put in a fine long shot, which equalised matters. Play was very even after this, both sides trying their utmost to get the winning goal, but without success, a good game ending in a draw. Result:—

Commercial Gymkhana	2
Rovers	2

The following are the teams :—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—Goal : Piper; backs: Harwood and Chapman; half backs : Barnard, Johnson and Wilkie; Forwards: Brown, Hepworth, Davis, Eckford and Tweedle.

ROVERS:—Goal: Walker; backs : Mathy and Walton; half backs: Millar, Cothart and Edwards; forwards: Hill, Robinson Toole, Reece and Phelps

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 25.

The Bombay monsoon does not extend into Northern India, and the Bay monsoon is temporarily weak. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan and the West Coast of the Peninsula. Few falls occurred in Upper Burma, the rest of the North-East India, Central Sub-Himalayas, Central India, West Guzarat, Hyderabad and, the extreme South. The principal amounts are:—Savoy and Moulmein, 4 inches, Yamathein 1 1/2 inches, Cuttack 2 inches, Sambulpore, and Bareilly 1 inch, Ahmednagar 1 1-2 inches, Aurangabad, and Belgaum 1 inch, Hanumkonda 2 inches, Mangalore, and Cochin 3 inches and Mercara 4 inches.

Forecast.—No large change.

SIMLA, JUNE 26.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Southern Bengal, Central Provinces, Central India West, and the West Coast of the Peninsula and Mysore. And local rain in Mysore, Upper Burma, Gujarat, Bombay, Deccan, and North Madras Coast. The principal amounts being Mergui, six inches; Port Blair, Rai and Rangoon, two; Minbu and Bhamo, one and a half; Lashio, one; Udaipur, two; Raipur, Jagdalpur, and Belgaum, one; Calicut, four; and Mercara, six.

Forecast.—Extension of rain in Gujarat and Rajputana.

The earthquake report—A slight earthquake has been recorded at Simla to-day, at one hour after midnight, from a distance of about 3,500 miles.

The following telegram was received on Saturday by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Office, (Simla) :—

Storm Signal.—Disturbance off Bombay less marked.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered...	24·06	20·21	18·61	19·21
Sunday 26th June	0·49	0·52	0·42	0·40
Total	24·55	20·73	19·03	19·61
Same date last year	13·01	12·40	15·45	11·08

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL.

June 26.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·12	22·65	14·19	14·12

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

Matheran, June 24.

	Inc.	Cts.
Previous Total............	9	05
For the week ending 24th June	7	60
Total	16	65

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is norm or in defect, Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightl moderately clouded. The moisture in the air temperature are equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in u Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana, moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is excess at Jaipur and Kotah. Maximum tempe ture is higher than usual at Bikaner and Jacobaba the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval records 0·19" of rain, Bhavnagar Para 0·12," Surat 0·15," and Indore 0·17." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is generally equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Hoshangabad has had 0·42". Khandwa 0·43", Akola 0·17", Nagpur 0·73" and Raipur 0·87". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Saugor, and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess in the north-eastern districts, and in defect at Chanda; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 2·19", Mormugoa 1·50" and Karwar 1·88". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Temperature is normal, except for a defect during the day at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0·68 "of rain, Ahmednagar 1·50", Sholapur 0·99", Belgaum 1·05", and Aurangabad 1·20". Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has again been gene ral on the west coast of the Peninsula to the sout of Ratnagiri and nearly so in the north Bomb Deccan and the central parts of the country. precipitation in Kathiawar and Gujarat has light and local. The depression off Bombay ha changed in position or intensity, and weather i turbed in the north-east Arabian Sea.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west co the Peninsula, and local rain in the central p the country, Gujarat, Kathiawar and the Dec

H. A. ARMSTRON
Meteorologist, Bom

THE late Dr. James Campbell Brown, fessor of Chemistry at Liverpool University f 1872 to 1904, left estate of the gross value £43,101 19s. 5d., of which the net perso has been sworn at £42,740 2s. 1d. He bequ ed to charities about £35,000, of which £25,000 to £28,000, represents the of a bequest for a professorship a University of Liverpool, or, alternat to the University of Manchester; £1,500 fo advanced chemical scholarship at Liver about £500 for the Liverpool Governe Benevolent Institution, and from £5,000 £8,000, for an entrance scholarship for chemis try in Liverpool University, which amount would be sufficient to provide from three to five of such entrance scholarships.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW.

Picturesque Scene

The interior of the great hall at Olympia was as perfect a picture as could well be desired on the opening of the fourth International Horse Show on June 6. Beneath a sky of cerulean blue, partly the work of the scene painter, and partly created by a thin blue veil spread over the immense glass roof, the competitors wound their way in and out of the flower beds of a beautiful English garden. The air was fragrant with the scent of thousands of pink roses, while geraniums, yellow and white marguerites, and numerous other flowers lent colour to the charming scene.

New and unexpected beauties met the eye on every side. A stone terrace, garlanded with roses and wisteria ran round the building at a height of some twenty feet, and the scenery behind was so arranged as to give the impression of an English landscape.

At each side of the entrance to the ring—if such a prosaic word made be used in this connection—two fountains plashed merrily, and rippling water wound its way between realistic boulders. At the opposite end of the garden Lowther Castle, Lord Lonsdale's famous country seat, stood out in skilfully arranged perspective, its grounds descending by natural stages to join the real flowers and shrubs in the arena. Even the band played in a little Roman temple reached by a flight of steps so green that they might have been part of the work of the landscape gardener. Nor was the work of the topiary artist forgotten, and dogs and other figures in box were to be seen at different parts of the arena.

The whole of the decorative scheme was, indeed, carried out so tastefully and on such a scale that the attention of the spectator frequently left the competitor in the ring and dwelt delightedly on the scene around.

The garden itself was so beautiful that it might almost have reconciled anyone in the jumping competition to a fall, for he would almost literally have found himself on a bed of roses. Curiously enough there was nothing incongruous in the spectacle of these contests in such a setting. On the contrary the magnificent horses, with riders in smart military uniform or in hunting dress, supplied a touch of animation which was welcome.

Not a moment is lost between the entries. An electric gong is sounded, two massive oak doors, in keeping with the general scenery, are thrown open, and the competitor enters. He completes the course, the doors are swung open for him and closed behind him, and in less than a minute the gong goes for the next entrant. Attendants in appropriate livery have barely time to rake the tan, replace jumps, or attend to any damaged turf before the new-comer is putting his horse at the obstacles. The whole thing is Excellently managed, and the organisation is as complete in every detail as is the scenery and scheme of decoration.

Few people beyond friends of the competitors are present at the mornig jumping, and two o'clock is regarded as the time of the real opening of the show. At this hour people begin to flock in, the visitors including a large number of ladies whose dark dresses are in strong contrast with the bright scenic effects around them. Notwithstanding the national mourning the success of the undertaking is practically assured, for a sum of close upon £50,000 has been spent in the provision of prizes and the completion of details.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR.)

For Further Directors and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

87-08 Captain and V Hawabai widow and an other vs Mahmedally Nalkhanday and others Tyabji D and Co

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

17-09 Wadia C. and Co. Bapuji Nuserwanji Vatchaghandy vs. Sorabji Ardeshir Vatchaghandy. Shroff D and D. Part heard.

Long Causes.

73-10 Thakerdas and Co Fahmabai vs Mohinibai widow and others, Khunderao L and M Smitham B and Co.
276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umar Haji Adam, Little and Co., Matubhoy J and M.
502-07 Smitham, B and Co., the Advocate-General of Bombay and another vs Dayabhoy Tapidas and others Raghavaya B and N Edgelow G W and Co.
1000-09 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam A firm vs Chunilal Pitamber.
158-10 Captain and V Nagardas Dalcharam a firm vs Chunilal Pitamber Jamshedji R and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

For Decree Absolute.

803-09 Wadia G and Co Tribhowandas Varjiwandas vs Sundeabai D J Mantri.
518-07 Bhaishunker K and G Goculdas Motichand vs Framjee Dorabjee Ghaswala Pestonjee R K and Co.

For Consent Decree.

631-09 Jamsetjee R and D Sadanand Vinayek Harichandur vs Moreshwar Harichandra and others Hiralal and Co.

Long Causes.

397-09 Smitham B and Co James J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm Jamshedji R Patel and Co.
1071-09 Jamshedji R & D Abdool Hoossein Moosaji Poonawalla vs Sapurji Cooverji Mistry Mulla and M Malvi M H and R Nuthmull Govendram and others vs Joshi Narmandashunker and another Hiralal and Co.
142-08 In person Y G Jugonathdas vs N Sadadas and another In person.
606-08 Jehangir M and S G Vinayek vs Waman Samrao and another Shamrao M and H.
1188-09 Captain and V Mahomed Haji Bana vs Mahomed Alli Dossabhoy Thakerdas and Co.
1-10 Madhowji K and Co P Sursing vs Tricumdas Hirji and others Malvi H M and R Thakerdas and Co.
1028-08 Bhaisanker K and G K Saganchand A firm vs N Cursetji and Co a firm.
412-07 Payne and Co Ramkissondas Balkissondas vs Tulsidas Nibhalchand and another Jamshedji R and D.
645-08 T A Ghandy K Bapudas Luxmondas vs Tulsidas Kompenta Salmis G and Co.
83-09 T A Ghandy The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirashanker Girjashanker and another In person Raghavaya B and N.
70-08 Matubhoy J and M Hoosain Allana and others vs Mahomed Noor Mahomed and others Pestonji R K and Co.
140-07 Tyabji D and Co Moosa Haji Essa and others vs Jooma Sale Mahomed and others Kanga and S
550-08 Munchersha and N V Bechardas vs Alarakhia Khan Mahomed.
108-08 Bicknell M and R Salebhoy K Bordawalla vs Tayebhoy Nansaji and others S B Mehta.
384-07 Bicknell M and R Narandas Thakersey Mulji vs Cursetji Jamshedji Unwalla Hiralal and Co Bicknell M and R.
742-08 Bicknell M and R Kaji Ismail bin Kazi Goolam Ally Mahari vs Abdool Miya alias Dadamiya Haji Bhaisanker K and G.
103-08 Tyabji D and Co T Surdarmal and others vs Hariram Savantram Payne and Co.
81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Goculdas Madhowji a firm Little and Co.
34-10 Motichand and D Dawoodbhai Jiwajee vs Khatizabai widow and others Jehangir M and S Moti and D.
41-10 Captain and V Rustomjee Edaljee Dadachanjee vs Sulleman Hajee Husein and others Thakurdas and Co.
58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monassh and another vs Monasseh Jacob Monassh and another Little and Co.
45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BY THE WAY.

SPORTSMEN.

Everyone who knows lovely Epping Forest will sympathise with the superintendent of the forest in his efforts to protect the deer against the attacks of dogs. Dogs not only harass these graceful creatures—they frequently succeed in killing them. Nor are the murderers stray, tramp dogs. They are for the most part the property of people dwelling round the forest, and accustomed to walk therein accompanied by their four-footed friends. The dog's point of view is easily comprehensible. After a tedious walk with an unobservant, slow-footed, and dumb companion, the real object of the expedition is in sight of being accomplished by the disturbance of a deer or rabbit, when a whistle and a menacing noise from the aforementioned dullard puts an end to the sport. He must sometimes wonder if man knows a rabbit when he sees one, or realises its uses. Still, though the dog may be pardoned if he regards these expeditions as pilgrimages of penance or "constitutionals," and prefers, for pleasure, to go out alone, there are also the deer to be considered, for humanitarian and picturesque reasons. Whether permission for the guardians of the forest to shoot dogs detected at worrying the deer would spread dismay through canine ranks is to be doubted. Probably it would make masters more careful to instil obedience into their dogs.

JACK-IN-THE BOX.

One can only excuse Sir Arthur Conan Doyle by presuming that when he killed Sherlock Holmes he had no idea of what he was about. The great detective's death occurred many years ago. One believes he was never buried. This, at any rate, is fortunate, because since he died he has been more active, if possible, than when he was alive. Living, he was read of in the pages of a magazine. Dead, he is famous in books—not all of them signed Doyle, for Holmes appears to have many incarnations—in familiar speech, and on the stage. The Adelphi knows him to-day, and probably will know him for many days to come. On its boards he performs one of the cleverest of his many clever feats. How sad to reflect that such a genius is really dead—that he has met the common lot, and having detected so many villains has been circumvented by the villain Death? As a fact, however, so ingenious a detective cannot die. He is immortal, surrounded by a glamour which, as few share it with him, none can take away—certainly not the real detectives of Scotland Yard, who die like other men, and are unremembered.

THE CENSUS OF THE SCHOOLS AT OXFORD.

The end of term brings with it the schools which the Oxford man has to go through before he leaves for the world outside the University. From the figures compiled by the University authorities it is seen that 590 of the men now in residence intend presenting themselves for Honours, while 433 are content if they obtain the more modest pass degree. Of the 590 aspirants for Honours there is not a single candidate in the Oriental languages, a drop of two from last year, two from 1908, and three from 1907. Theology has recovered from the marked slump of 1909, when there were only forty-nine candidates. This year there will be sixty-one. Literae Humaniores—the premier school—had 153 candidates in 1907, and will have 144 in 1910—a falling off of nine. History keeps on almost exactly the same level as that of the preceding three years, the number being 165. Ninety-four candidates are taking jurisprudence, and seventy-four natural science, of whom physiology claims twenty-three, and botany only one. Happily, English is gaining ground, with twenty as against fifteen last year. The number for mathematics is given as nineteen, while modern languages reach the record total of thirteen a jump from four in 1909 and two in 1907. Amongst the pass men political economy is a favourite, while the new subject, the elements of rural economy, has six supporters—a fairly good start.

PROTECTIONISM IN AUSTRALIA.

Two questions that should interest Protectionists are asked, in the current number of the "Christian World," by the Rev. F. C. Spurr, who went out from London a year or two ago to the pastorate of the leading Baptist church in Melbourne. He would like to know (1) how it is that, in a country that can grow its own sugar and figs and dates, these articles of food are twice as dear as they are in England, and (2) why he is taxed at the rate of 40 per cent. for any lantern-slides he obtains from the old country. He adds: "They cannot make the slides I want here. In sending for them from England I rob no man here of employment. The tax protects not a soul; it merely penalises me."

MONK AND THE RESTORATION.

Oak-apple Day was this year the 250th anniversary of the Restoration. The commencement of General Monk's career, and of the Restoration, has been ingeniously traced to a thrashing he gave the Under-Sheriff of Devon, who had arrested Monk's father for debt after promising not to molest him during a Royal visit to Plymouth. Young Monk had to fly the country, and entered the Dutch service, where he learned the arts of policy and war which he could never have acquired—at least on the Royalist side—in his own country. For some reason the usually genial Pepys displays amazing malignity towards Monk and his wife, and shamefully libels them both in his diary. Probably the "heavy dull man" had given the diarist a rap across the knuckles at the Admiralty.

CLIMBING IN BORNEO.

"British North Borneo" prints a full account of the recent ascent of Mount Kinabalu by Miss L. S. Gibbs. The expedition, it seems, is costly requiring the services of many coolies and guides but the function of the leading guide is not to show the way, but to perform a religious ceremony: On the night before ascent he prays and lays out seven eggs as an offering to the spirits on Kinabalu and afterwards a fowl is killed and eaten. More praying is necessary at the base of the last ascent, where it is also required to fire one shot in the direcion of the mountain "to announce that a tuan is coming up." There is more praying on top and two more shots are fired; finally after descending there is a final praying and a final ascent to announce one's successful descent and departure. A complicated programme on her accomplishment of which without a hitch Miss Gibbs is much to be congratulated.

"BIG GAME."

Where "big game" is, there will the sportsmen be gathered together, for the hunger of the hunter for good heads of big game is as keen as that of the head-hunting Dyak for human trophies. The love of sport which is accompanied by adventure and danger is a natural instinct, but one rather hopes that the fauna of the Arctic regions will not be raided too much. The musk ox is well known, and there are plenty or trophy specimens of him: but he is not a ferocious creature, and as his existence has often saved the lives of starving men by providing beef one trust he is not going to be treated as was the bison of North America. As for Polar bears and walruses, they live in places where human beings are not usually found, and one does not want the great solitudes of the frozen North to be made greater solitudes still by destroying the few kinds of creatures which can live there. As for Antarctic regions, the penguins have helped very largely to make the South Pole popular, and we sincerely hope that there will never be sporting parties organised to harry them.

A TRIBE OF PYGMIES.

Even with the North Pole within our ken and the south Pole being invaded from several points at the same time, there are still discoveries to be made in the world. The expedition of the British Ornithologists' Union in New Guinea is stated to have found a tribe of pygmies. The correspondent who send the news to the 'Times' says their average height is about 4ft. 3in., and "though at present no definite details have been received, there can be little doubt that they belong to that division of the woman race known as the Negritos." If that should prove to be the case a distinct gap in our kowledge of the distribution of race will be filled. Hitherto it has been difficult to account for certain races in the Lesser Sunda Isles because of the absence of evidence of a negrito population at any point. These small men are probably akin to those of the Andaman Islands and the Philippines rather than to the pygmies of the Central African forest. Let one hope that the best use to which civilisation can put them will not be to show them to a gaping crowd at the music-halls.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CONCERNING DRESS.

Fashion leaves a great deal of freedom at the present moment writes a London correspondent, both as regards the style of dress chosen and the way in which the costume itself is trimmed or supplemented by means of dainty etceteras, small in themselves, but of an importance scacely to be over-estimated. Take the finish selected for the neck. The pleated frill is all very well in certain cases and for special purposes, but along with pleated frills the woman who dresses well wants a good range of transparent guimpes with inset sleeves; she requires, too, a number of jabots and a supply of linen collars. The latest of these have ceased to be mannish in their appearance, for they have touches of embroidery and sometimes insertions of lace. Pretty little knots of ribbon, of white, black, or shades of mauve, finish some of these. Such additions at brooches, narrow bands of bead work, and so on, may be used with discrimination. Moderately priced jewellery has never been so effective as at present, and most people are satisfied with charm of design and beauty of colour without much concern as to intrinsic value. American women are leading the fashion with some new miniatures, or rather, plaques.

THE WAIST BELT.

Fashion at the moment is very particular as to the arrangement of such a thing as a waist belt. No really well-devised suit has a simple belt cut merely round. The best are wide at the back, fading to a mere strap in front, and are decorated with inserted plaques made of the material that composes the dress and occasionally embroidered. The tone of the dress material carried out in Paisley pattern is considered good. Tight little frocks have reached their highest point. Thus it is as well to enjoy the comfortable little frock as long as possible, for when designed without exaggeration, it is distinctly charming. When decorations are introduced they take the form of embroideries, sometimes one material superposed on a transparency of another. Lace is freely inserted, and sometimes dull silver or platinum forms an outline. In constructing a dress of charmeuse or something else of a similar nature on chiffon much care has to be taken to cut the bodice so that the thicker material forms rounded curves or points, for the best workers try to avoid squares as tending to spoil the line of grace. Quaint high bodices are carefully managed to show an upper part of chiffon with a rounded inset of lace or embroidered lisse, and much artistic manipulation is required to ensure the correct effect.

RIBBONS.

A new use has been found for ribbons, for the last stole offered to us is composed of extra wide ribbon of rich quality. At present black satin is used for the purpose, but it is probable that as soon as the mourning has been softened to shades of mauve violet, and white, these values will be substituted with due return to some of the exquisite new colours that await our use. Orchid shades are certain to be in high favour, for they are already freely introduced in all materials, and are much patronised by the best designers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	8
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	5
Total	7	7	81
This day last year	8	6	62

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 25th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	90	49	3
B	93	67	2
B	123	101	5
C	87	37	3
D	186	66	1
E	136	59	0
E	114	70	0
F	57	7	0
G	42	4	1
Total	938	460	15
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,398

'VIYELLA' (Regd.)

FOR GARMENTS MADE AT HOME.

For those who make their garments at home there is no fabric quite the equal of "Viyella." Its soft finish gives comfort to the tenderest skin; it does not shrink, and its texture is just right to provide sufficient warmth without risk of chill.

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Make your own Cigarette
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CIGARETTE PAPER
It is twice as good
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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

SPECTROSCOPIC ASTRONOMY.

It is to the spectroscope, combined with photography more than to any other method of research, perhaps, that astronomy owes its most recent advances. The analysis of the light of stars and planets by this instrument has enabled astronomers more and more

To feel from world to world, and charm
Her secret from the latest moon.

And it is due to the late veteran astronomer, Sir William Huggins, that the spectroscope has thus become an astronomical instrument, second only in importance to the telescope. The foundations of spectroscopic astronomy were laid when the famous German physicist, Gustav Robert Kirchhoff, applied spectrum analysis to the sun.

DARK LINES OF SPECTRUM.

As early as 1802 the dark lines in the solar spectrum were observed and described by Wollaston. It was not until 1859, however, that Kirchhoff made the splendid discovery that these lines reveal the composition of the heavenly body from which the light comes. The dark lines which cross the coloured spectrum of sunlight indicate the presence in the outer envelope of the sun of sodium, potassium, iron calcium, and many other terrestrial elements. One of the most interesting of the solar discoveries by means of the spectroscope was that of helium in the sun. Certain dark lines were observed not belonging to any known terrestrial element. These were attributed to a new substance, which was appropriately named helium, the sun element. Many years later Sir William Ramsay discovered the gas helium in certain rare minerals, and it is now known as a widely diffused, though rare constituent of the rocks. It is also famous as the supposed result of the breaking up of radium.

SOLAR PROMINENCES.

To Sir William Huggins is due the development of this method of solar analysis, and its application to other members of the solar and stellar systems. Certain extensions of the sun's disc known as solar prominences had hitherto only been observable during eclipses. Huggins devised and carried out a method for observing the spectra of these in ordinary sunlight. And this was quite independent of Sir Norman Lockyer's earlier suggestion of a similar method, which, however, he was not able to carry successfully into practice.

MOVEMENTS OF THE STARS.

But the light from a luminous body not only reveals its composition, it may also be made to tell whether the body is stationary, approaching, or receding as regards the observer. And it was Sir William Huggins who obtained the first tangible results in the application of this method of research to the fixed stars. The principle on which this depends is known as Doppler's. When a sounding body, as a whistling engine, is approaching the sound becomes shriller, and when it is receding it becomes lower in tone. Light being, like sound, wave motion obeys the same rule. If the luminous body is approaching its light, on account of greater rapidity of vibration, will be moved towards the violet end of the spectrum. If, on the other hand, it is receding, the rate of of vibration reaching the observer will be less, and the light will be moved towards the red end. The amount of displacement will measure the rate of movement. And examining the spectrum of Sirius, Huggins found a certain line displaced towards the red to an extent which indicated a movement of recession of 29 miles a second. Pursuing the subject, he examined the spectra of 30 stars, and determined their rate of motion relative to the earth.

SPECTRA OF COMETS.

The application of the spectroscope to the study of comets was also largely developed by Huggins. It was, however, Donati, after whom a famous comet is named, who in 1864 first used this instrument in examining the light from these erratic wanderers of the solar system. Previous to this comets were thought to shine, like the planets, by reflected sunlight. Donati's observations showed that they are self-luminous. Huggins attacked the problem of the nature of comets in 1868. He found that Winnecke's comet of that year showed the hydrocarbon spectrum. And in 1881 he obtained the first photograph of a comet's spectrum, viz., that of Tebbut's, which appeared in that year.

STARS AND NEBULÆ.

In the application of the spectroscope to the study of stars and nebulæ, the work of Huggins is monumental. This was begun in 1862, in which year Father Secchi, in Rome, and Lewis M. Rutherford, in New York, began also on similar lines. Huggins laid the foundation of the modern application of photography to stellar astronomy by photographing the spectrum of Vega in 1866. Applying the same method to the study of nebulæ, Huggins found that many of these are of a gaseous nature. By 1868 he had studied the spectra of 70 nebulæ, of which about a third were found to have gaseous characters. In some of these spectra a green line was observed not belonging to any known element. It was supposed to indicate a new substance, and named nebulum.

LUMINOUS WORMS IN IRELAND.

In a recent issue of the "Irish Naturalist" the Rev. Hilderic Friend, a well-known authority on earth-worms, raises the question, "Are there luminous worms in Ireland?" The suggestion that such may exist is founded on the inclusion of Lumbricus phosphorous in a "Catalogue of British Worms" published by the British Museum in 1865. The authority for its inclusion is, first, that Dr. Allman exhibited specimens of a luminous annelid found in the bogs of the south of Ireland at the meeting of the British Association at Cork in 1843. Second, that the Rev. F. B. Clarke had found similar luminous worms in the bogs of Connaught. More recently, in 1897, specimens of a luminous worm were found in a garden in Worcester. This according to Mr. Beddard, is a species of microscolex, and this genus is known to contain at least one luminous species. Mr. Friend seems to think that the Irish luminous worm may be found, and that it will turn out to be a species of microscolex. This or an allied genus is indigenous to Britain, and there may be more than one species of it.

"DRAWINISM."

This volume contains lectures delivered last year on the occasion of the Darwin centenary. They begin with a short account of Darwin's life and work, and go on to appreciate the contribution which he made to philosophy, and to show what problems he set himself to solve, what solutions he arrived at, how far his conclusions have held their ground, what has dropped out of the theories, and what has been added to them. No man is better qualified than professor Thomson for the task of setting all this forth, and we shall not attempt to appreciate his achievement of it. We shall limit our notice to the last chapter, "Selection: Organic and Social." It is highly interesting to find out how we have come to be what we are; but the question of what we are going to be, with the practical problem. Can any action of ours affect this future? is tenfold more so. Social progress has, so to speak, abolished natural selection in the continuation of the human race. The Spartans were accustomed to expose weakly infants we do our best to keep them alive. That puts part of the case in a very few words. An objector may say; "Yes; but there is something like a natural selection in the infant mortality which all agree in deploring." But it is a very crude sort of selection. The child that dies because its mother goes on working too long before its birth or too soon after may be as likely as not a vigorous specimen; the infant that is overlaid is quite as likely to be strong as to be weak. Then the question comes—Can we do anything? Can we segregate the weaker in mind or body, the drunkard, the feeble-minded, the criple? We may be coming nearer to such a possibility, but it is still remote. Can we hope, can we even wish, for a real Eugenic system? Someone said long ago that all marriages ought to be arranged by the Lord Chancellor; now, we should add, with the advice of a board of medical experts. Well, these questions are beyond us. We can only say, Read Professor Thomson's book—all, if possible, but certainly the last chapter.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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QUALITY—IMPROVED
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DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.

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Hunting ... ... „ 45

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18 ct. GOLD CASES.
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Brigadier-General C. W. Park

WROTE US AS FOLLOWS ON THE 24TH NOVEMBER:—

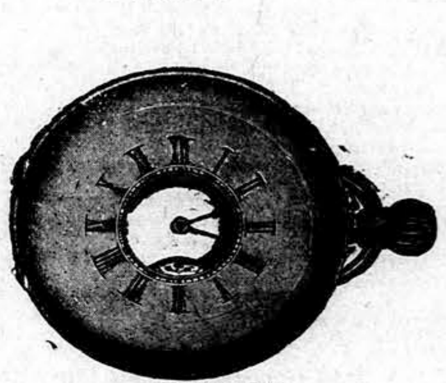
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of a Nickel Watch which I bought from you in September 1879.

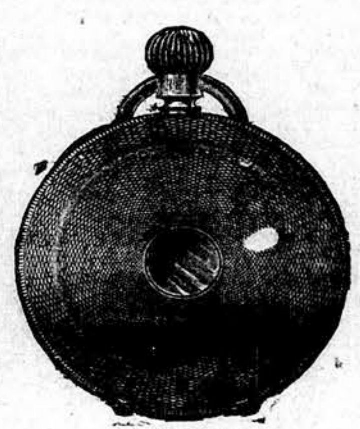
I had it with me through the last year of the Afghan War in 1880 and through the whole of the War in South Africa 1899 to 1902; it has been twice in China and Japan and many times on shooting expeditions in the snows of the Himalaya and in the plains of India in hot weather. It has gone regularly and kept good time for 27 years without ever being cleaned or requiring any repairs until September last, when the mainspring broke. It has now been repaired by you and is at present going again as well as ever.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches & Clocks on Application.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY & POONA.

Crystal Face Case.


½ Hunting Case.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ANOTHER TESTIMONIAL

TO THE GOOD QUALITIES, OF THE THREE-RIBBED ALL RUBBER.

C. G. & G. R. Co. H.
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Continental Non-Skids:—

(MODEL 1910.)

"BEST THING ON WHEELS."

Windsor, 1st January, 1910.

Messrs. THE CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER Co.,
102-108, Clerkenwell Road, E. C.

DEAR SIRS,

Will you kindly send me your latest price list. I would especially like to have the price of your three-ribbed tyres, which I have been using lately with considerable success. As you know, I use "CONTINENTALS" to a great extent on my cars, and I have had every reason to be satisfied with them during the many thousands of miles which I have travelled both here and on the Continent. I may add that I consider the three-ribbed pattern tyre a very effective non-skid, for I have never had a slip when using this.

Allow me to take this opportunity of thanking you for your ever prompt attention to all my requests. It is a great comfort to feel sure that a tyre will appear by the very next train after it has been telephoned for. I must also thank you for the very valuable information collected for me on the subject of æroplanes.

Yours faithfully,
(Baroness) S. E. CAMPBELL VON LAURENTZ.

Lists Free on Request.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.,
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS and the AGED.

BENGER'S FOOD

assists nature.

It is used mixed with fresh new milk and forms a delicate and nutritive cream which is enjoyed and assimilated when other foods disagree. It is entirely free from rough and indigestible particles which produce irritation in delicate stomachs.

"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation." Mothers and interested persons are requested to write for Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." This contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants," and practical information on the care of Invalids, Convalescents, and the Aged. Post free on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, Eng.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere. B21

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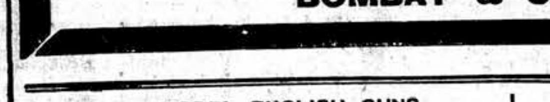

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MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, but on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
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Specify "GOLD & CO" on all Indents sent through Shippers.

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The Sandow Lever

BEST VALUE IN INDIA.

Rs. 10.

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FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
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This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.

Nickel Silver case.

Rs. 10.

Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

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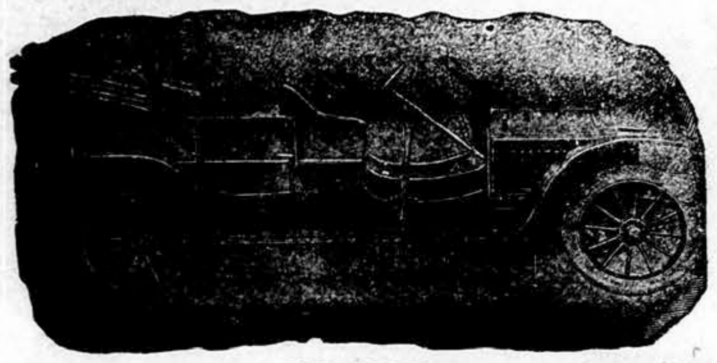
ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET, (Opp. LIPTON'S), FORT, BOMBAY.



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Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open [illegible]

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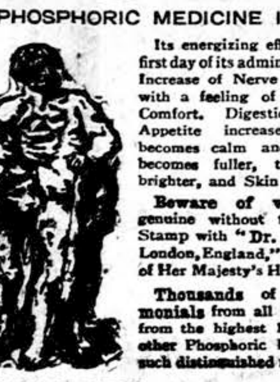
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.



For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
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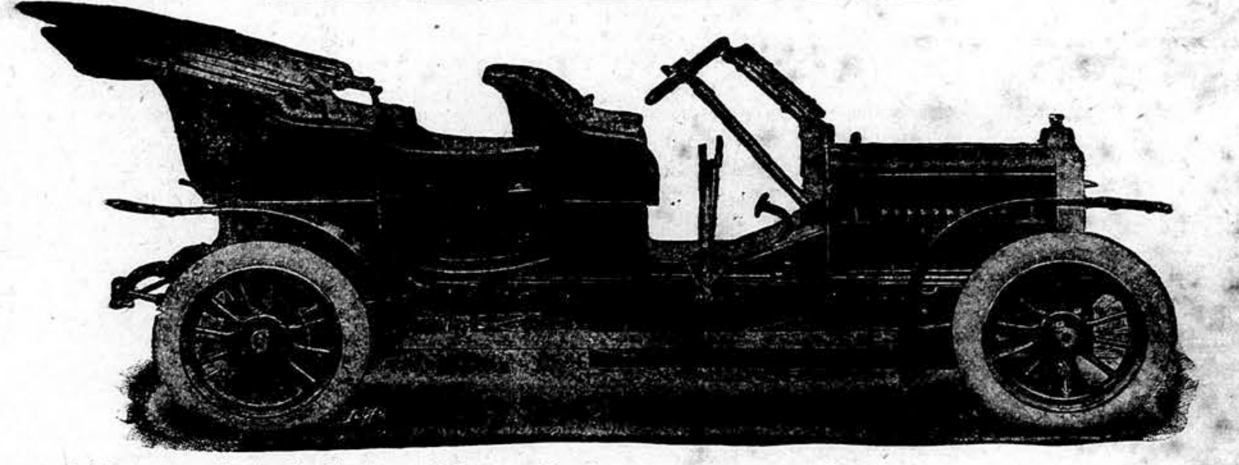
OUR REPUTATION IS GREATER

THAN THAT OF
ANY OTHER FIRM OF CYCLE AND MOTOR DEALERS IN INDIA.



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Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over-work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. [illegible] Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness [illegible] the loin. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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LONDON, S.E.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

☞ I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 1 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares' Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

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at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.

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Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.

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Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co.,
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CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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An Inspiration in Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

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BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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Blocks for Chain, Hemp and Wires
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WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 72.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE
INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

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